THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 50. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

Exploration of the Isthmus.

Prospects of a Ship Canal.

The Hamilton Opera House Lottery

The Japanese in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

The Exploration of the Isthmus—Commodore Selfridge's Voyage Up the Atrato—The Prospects for a Ship Canal.

U. S. S. GUARD, GULF OF DARIEN, S. A., Feb. 6.—On December 31 Master A. R. Couden left this ship and proceeded in charge of a surveying party, of which Mr. James Barnes was chief engineer and Mr. A. D. Beach assistant. These officers, with their instruments and supplies, were stowed away in two large flat-boats, manned by six seamen and two natives.

On January 2, they were followed by Commander Selfridge and Midshipman Kunhardt in the steam launch, accompanied by a trusty guide. They started out with the intention of being absent but ten days, during which they were to make a hasty trip to the Indian village of Paya, on the Pacific side of "the divide" on the ridge of mountains which separates the two slopes.

Much anxiety was felt on board the Guard for the safety of the expedition, which it was expected would be back in ten days. On January 16, to the great joy of all on board, Captain Selfridge and his companions returned. The following is the report of the voyage and explorations, as narrated by the officers of the expedition.

THE SURVEY OF THE GULF OF DARIEN.

Excellent progress has been made in this branch of the work. Commander Lull has finished a large part of the triangulation of the gulf, and is now engaged in filling in its shore line and other topographical features. The hydrography is being executed by Master Hawley, assisted by Midshipman Hunker. Their surveys, so far, prove that the Gulf of Darien is admirably adapted to be one of the termini of the canal. Accurate tidal and meteorological observations have been made. The average rise and fall of the tides is less than two feet. Barometrical changes are very slight, the average at sea-level being about 30 inches. The thermometer has never been above 90 deg. or below 70 deg.; average range, 8 deg., from 78 deg. to 86 degrees.

SURVEY OF THE ATRATO.

The Atrato River, from its mouth to its junction with the Cacarica River, has been surveyed by a party under the charge of Master J. P. Merrell, of which Mr. A. L. Duvall and Mr. B. T. Stokes were respectively the Chief and Assistant Engineers. They found the river to have an average width of half a mile, and a depth of channel from 42 to 129 feet. With the exception of a small bar at the mouth of the Atrato, their surveys show that the ship canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean is already made from the Gulf of Darien to La Loma, a small hill about two miles up the Cacarica River from its junction with the Atroto. Up to this point vessels of the very largest size may safely be carried. We already know that navigation is open on the Pacific side from the ocean through the Gulf of San Miguel and the River Tuyna to Chipogana, a small town about 22 miles from its mouth.

To sum up what has been and what is to be done by the expedition, it may be stated that there have been found on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes two points to which ships may be carried. That on the Atlantic side is 45 miles from the Gulf of Darien, at the junction of the Atrato and Cacarica rivers; while that on the Pacific side is about 40 miles from the ocean. Between these two points, which are distant about 50 miles from each other, there is a dividing ridge of low hills, not exceeding in any place 400 feet in height, and of little width. The problem to be solved by the engineers is:—"Where is the lowest point of the divide, and through what part of the intervening country will it be most feasible to construct a canal?" Commander Selfridge has already found a feasible route, but it is believed that a much better one may be found, and for that reason the corps of engineers will continue the exploration of the country until the rainy season begins; this will probably be about the middle of April, so they still have over two months in which to continue their labors.

THE CONTEMPLATED EXPLORATIONS.

On January 13, the United States steamer Nipsic, Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, arrived at the Gulf of Darien. She had been anxiously looked for during the preceding two weeks, and brought our mail with the first news from the outside world that we had had for two months. Commander Selfridge has entirely recovered from his late illness, and will sail in her to-morrow for Aspinwall, accompanied by Surgeon Linnæus Fussell, Astronomer F. Blake, Jr., and Engineers A. L. Duvall and B. T. Stokes. From Aspinwall they will cross by railroad to Panama, where they will embark on board the United States steamer Resaca, now waiting their arrival. In her they will run down the Gulf of San Miguel, and up the river Tuyna as far as the town of Chipogana. There the engineers will begin a line of levels to run in a southeasterly direction across the divide. Their route will probably be somewhere between the Paya and Tuyna rivers.

THE SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. Mack, the distinguished naturalist and geologist of the expedition, has recently returned from an eight days' stay at the village of Turio or Pisini. Being thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, he was able to obtain the confidence and good will of the natives, who assisted him greatly in making his collections, and he now has a rich store for the Zoological Museum at Cambridge, Mass. His geological researches have not yet been extended, but already coal, petroleum, and amber have been discovered. The discovery of coal is looked upon as one of the most important events of the expedition, when considered in connection with the canal project.

Botanically considered, the country is an exceedingly rich one. The celebrated balsam trees of Tolu, with sarsaparilla and a great variety of dye-woods, are found in abundance on the ranges of mountains to the eastward of the Gulf of Darien. Besides these there are several varieties of cedars and "wool trees," and a very curious plant used by the natives as a substitute for coffee. The kernels are very small and totally different in appearance from the real coffee berry; but when burnt and ground they are very similar to it in taste and smell.

EXPEDITION TO SUZIA.

This morning at daylight Lieutenant-Commander Schulze left the ship in the steam launch on a diplomatic mission to the natives of Suzia—the principal Indian village in this section of the country. He bears despatches from the Government of Colombia calling on them to give the expedition all the assistance in their power. The village is built upon the Atrato river, about a day's journey above the mouth of the Cacarica. Mr. Schulze will endeavor to obtain guides and canoes to be used by the exploring parties.

WHO HOLDS TICKET 28,889?

Fun at the Drawing of the Hamilton Opera House—Brass Band and Washtub—Lucky Numbers and Indescribable Excitement.

A Hamilton despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

The Hamilton Opera House drawing took place in the Opera House to-night, in the presence of a crowd soaked with rain and reeking with tobacco. The drawing was given under cover of a concert, but turned out to be a few tunes by a brass band, stationed at one end of the hall. A wheel and a washtub appeared among the furniture on the stage.

A committee appeared on the stage and busied itself in inspecting eight or nine envelope boxes laid in a row on a table. The inspection lasted a few minutes, after which one of the committee announced that it was satisfied that all was right. The envelope boxes were then emptied by David Gibson into the washtub, and Louis Rollie, a young gentleman of lottery-dealing experience, scooped the tickets out of the tub into the wheel and gave it a preliminary revolution.

A venerable gentleman on the stage stepped forward and said:—"We are now ready to draw. We are strangers here and want to do what is honest and right. We want a boy from among the audience to draw the tickets."

An urchin soon appeared, and climbing over the footlights, displayed a flag of truce, which set the whole house in a roar. He was stripped of cap and jacket, and his shirt-sleeve turned up to the shoulder. Mr. Bollie manipulated the wheel again, and the boy was blindfolded and placed beside it.

James E. Campbell announced clearly that the first ticket would draw the opera house, the second $20,000, the third $5000, the next five $1000 each, the next eight $500 each, and the next sixty $100 each, in all $40,000 cash, in addition to the opera house.

The boy dived his hand into the wheel and drew out a ticket, which was promptly transferred to the hand of David Gibson. Mr. Gibson turned before the gaslight and distinctly announced 28,889.

The cash prizes were then regularly drawn, the wheel being well revolved between each drawing until the seventy-five numbers had been drawn.

The operation consumed a little over an hour, during which the intensely excited audience preserved an almost unbroken silence, and at the conclusion left the hall in an orderly manner.

No one pretended to hold a lucky number during the drawing, and it was not stated when or where the prizes were to be distributed.

The drawing was regarded with doubt and suspicion by a great many citizens of Hamilton, and many of the audience, while acknowledging that the drawing in the hall was done on the square, pronounced the whole scheme a swindle.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The interest concerning the holder of the ticket that drew the Dayton Opera House continues unabated in and around New York. A motley throng congregated in Devlin & Co.'s office yesterday morning to learn the particulars, but thus far the name of the lucky man has not been ascertained.

THE JAPANESE.

An Uncle of the Tycoon and Thirty-eight Genuine Asiatics in New York, and More Coming—How They Look and Behave.

The Japanese are making a grand sortie from their native country. Considerable numbers of their most prominent young men, usually representing noble families, are dispersing themselves among the enlightened nations of the old world and the new, with the object of acquiring valuable information. The enclosing barriers have been broken through, and this year not less than one thousand young men will leave Japan, to enter upon a course of professional study in Europe and the United States.

THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Prince Ito Fugari Hisofumi, uncle of the reigning Emperor of Japan; also, Mr. Mori, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, are making a brief sojourn at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, *en route* for Washington. These, with their servants and a number of young students, make up a group of thirty-eight genuine Asiatics, who are highly enjoying the elegant suits of rooms provided for them, and the sights of the town. Yesterday, after a ride in Central Park, and a visit to a clothing establishment, they sought further recreation at one of the theatres. Only a day or two can be allowed in New York before the departure for Washington, making a deliberate examination of local attractions impossible at this time.

HOW THE JAPANESE LOOK AND BEHAVE.

At the hotels the Japanese appear much like common mortals, aside from their mild olive complexions. Their garb conforms to the prevalent style, as does the cut of their hair, peculiarities of this sort having been dropped on leaving home; and they consent to seat their bodies on four-legged chairs as gracefully as circumstances permit. Several of them converse freely in English. None could be more good-natured or unassuming. High blood and two swords, for the nonce, are of no account. But the punctilio of mutual intercourse is observed without relaxation. To go through the forms of salutation, in the presence of a high officer, is truly a laborious process, attended with an amount of grunting, bowing, and shuffling of hands over the knee-pan which an ordinary observer might consider quite superfluous. Should the Prince withdraw only temporarily from the room, his return would give occasion for a renewal of all the enthusiasm natural after protracted absence.

A RESPITE FOR RULLOFF.

Judge Rapallo's Decision—Writ of Error Allowed and Stay of Proceedings Granted—Another Chance.

The Court of Appeals having referred the application of Rulloff's counsel for a writ of error and stay of proceedings to Judge Rapallo, he yesterday made a decision, of which the following is the important point:—

I have concluded to

ALLOW THE WRIT AND STAY,

on condition that the counsel for the prisoner stipulate forthwith to file the writ and enter an appearance for the prisoner, and to accept notice of argument for the 15th day of March, 1871, and to cause the return to the writ of error to be filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals on or before the 13th day of March, 1871, and to furnish the printed cases to the Court and District Attorney, and proceed with the argument at the opening of court on the 15th of March, 1871, or as soon thereafter as the court shall be ready to proceed with the case. The cause to be placed at the head of the day calendar for the 15th of March.

PRISONER'S COUNSEL MUST BE READY.

If the counsel for the prisoner shall fail to appear or to proceed with the argument, the counsel for the people are to be at liberty to move for judgment of affirmance by default.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

—President Grant will attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnati, on the 6th and 7th of April, if Congress is not then in session. General Sherman will also be present.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

POOR PARIS.

HER CROWNING HUMILIATION.

Prussian Entry To-day.

The City in a Chaos.

Attack Upon the Hotel de Ville.

Efforts to Maintain Order.

Proclamation of M. Thiers.

The Assembly and the Treaty.

New System of French Defense

Advices from the Pacific.

Tunnelling the Sierra Nevada.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor and His Generals.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 27.—To-night, at a banquet, the Emperor showed his guests the preliminary treaty of peace, signed an hour before, and accepted the felicitations of the august personages present. The Emperor embraced Von Moltke and Von Roon, and expressed deep gratitude for the invaluable services of those officers.

His Majesty's Health

will probably prevent his reviewing the troops on horseback, but he certainly will review them on the Champ de Mars.

The Grand Entry of Paris To-day.

It is the intention of his Majesty to witness the entry of the 1st Corps at the enceinte on Wednesday morning. The reasons for his doing this are obvious to all who are acquainted with the state of public feeling in Paris and vicinity. The spot selected for the purpose is kept secret.

The Place of Honor.

The 11th Corps will have the honor of being the first Prussian force to occupy the capital. At 10 o'clock precisely they will enter with colors flying and bands playing, in full war strength—30,000 strong, with ninety-six field guns. At the end of three days they will be

Relieved by Another Corps,

probably the Guards. The process of relief will probably involve the presence of sixty thousand German soldiers within the *enceinte* at one time. Each corps will remain three days and be succeeded by another, until all have had a turn.

The Whole Period of Occupation

has not yet been defined. The Parisians seem to suppose the occupation will last only a few days. This is not unlikely, but it may prove a delusive hope, for the occupation

May Last Many Months,

which seems not improbable from certain indications. At present the Germans may be requested by the authorities of France to occupy the city until anarchy and riot are subdued, and respect to law insured. The Government, of which M. Thiers is at the head, is

Resolved to Maintain Authority

and do its best to restore order. There is reason to believe it is the intention of the French Government to

Disband the Whole French Army

immediately they are released from captivity in Germany, and organize

A New and Gigantic System

of national defense. The old army will be swept away with unsparing completeness, and a prolonged occupation of Paris by a German garrison may be an actual necessity of these wholesale measures for the regeneration of France.

The First Instalment of the Indemnity

will be twenty millions sterling, and on the payment of a second like amount the evacuation of the Seine Inferieure will immediately take place.

A Treaty of Commerce

between France and Prussia, on terms accorded the most favored nations, is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

Proclamation of Thiers to the French People.

LONDON, March 1.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order.

Famine Compelled the Surrender

of the forts, says M. Thiers, and obliged the Government to open negotiations. They were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to a partial occupation of Paris. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine to secure the execution of the convention.

Thiers Urges the People

not to break up the convention, and thus entail frightful misfortunes upon France.

An Order of the Day, Issued by Gen. Vinoy

says the Government unhesitatingly confides to the National Guard the care of the city, and trusts in their devotion and intelligence for the maintenance of order. The least agitation will furnish a pretext for irreparable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity can avert.

Good Effect Produced by the Proclamation.

The proclamation of M. Thiers and the order of General Vinoy have produced a good impression in Paris, but military precautions are taken to prevent disorders.

The Eleventh Prussian Corps

and the Bavarians will enter Paris to-day.

Fears of Disturbances.

Special despatches from Paris to London papers say the city is in a very disturbed state, and that serious occurrences are apprehended.

Reported Opposition of the Parisians.

The *Little Memorial* newspaper asserts that large masses of the populace of Belleville intend to occupy the Champs Elysees on Wednesday morning and oppose the Prussians with arms.

The London *Times'* despatch from Paris says at a special meeting of delegates from the National Guard it was resolved to

Resist the Entry of the Germans

a l'outrance. A meeting of fifteen hundred National Guards subsequently resolved to

Attack the Hotel de Ville

on Tuesday morning, and appointed a commander-in-chief. It was announced that the Government having declared that the army had failed to defend Paris, the National Guards were ready to do so. Through want of combination and over-fatigue,

The Attack Failed,

and the troops retreated to Place Bastile, where they placed in position some useless cannon. Serviceable cannon were restored to the ramparts at Belleville and Montmartre.

The Authorities Stand Aloof

in order not to provoke a collision, but sympathy with the idea of resistance is extending.

It is said if the

National Guards Oppose the Entry

of the Prussians, General Vinoy will not interfere, but will withdraw his army.

The Authorities are Greatly Embarrassed

by the condition of affairs.

There is much indignation at the

Removal of the Wounded

from the Palace d'Industrie to make room for the Prussians.

The Treaty in the Assembly.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—In the Assembly this morning M. Thiers energetically demanded immediate discussion of the treaty. A public sitting will be held to-morrow.

France and Belgium.

Belgium has recognized the French republic.

Death of Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne.

LONDON, March 1.—The widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne died on Sunday at Kensington.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 1—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91⅛ for both money and account. American securities easier. 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 91; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 88⅛. Stocks easier. Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States bonds closed irregular at 96⅛@96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of cotton deliverable in March and April from Savannah or Charleston at 7¾d., and from New Orleans at 7¾d., and from New Orleans deliverable in May at 7⅝d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 1—1·30 P. M.—American securities firm. Bonds, 91¾, for the old issue, 1865, and 91¾ for the issue of 1862. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—1·30 P. M.—Pork flat. Lard, 60s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California and Australian Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—It is now reported as certain that Webb's steamship line will be put on the Australian and New Zealand route with or without a subsidy, commencing on March 31st.

The Oakland Shooting Case.

The man Frederick, who shot Z. Read in the Oakland difficulty, has been admitted to bail in $30,000.

The Anniversary of the First Arrival

of the steamship California, twenty years since, was celebrated by her surviving passengers last evening. The steamer is still employed on this coast.

Sale of a Steamship.

The British screw steamer Prince Alfred, which came out here last year to run in the coast line between San Francisco and the Mexican and Central American ports, was sold at auction to-day for $12,700, a mere fraction of her original cost.

Proposed Tunnel Through the Sierra Nevada.

Colonel Von Schmidt is perfecting plans for machinery by which he expects to drill a tunnel of five miles through the Sierra Nevada at the rate of one mile in 90 days, and bring water from Lake Bigler to Sacramento and San Francisco. He will commence work this summer.

Ship Arrivals—Rough Weather Encountered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The steamship Idaho has arrived from Portland, Oregon, having struggled for some days against head winds and heavy seas.

The ship Isaac Rich, from New York, encountered a terrific gale on the 20th inst., losing her fore and main lower topsails, main-topmast staysail, and foresail.

Suicide in San Francisco.

Frederick Ruppin, a cigar manufacturer, committed suicide by cutting his throat last evening.

The Whaleman Arson Case.

The sailors who set fire to the whaleship Massachusetts, at Lakona, have been sentenced to three years hard labor.

The plot of

The New City Park,

west of Lone Mountain, has been completed. There are seventeen natural lakes and two hills—one three hundred and forty-four feet and the other four hundred and twelve feet high—within the reservation.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 1.—In the Senate the Special Committee on the Hamilton Land Improvement made a voluminous report. The committee holds that the Legislature has the power to repeal the act, and recommends the passage of the bill for that purpose now before the Senate. The report is accompanied by legal opinions from Cortlandt Parker, Abram Browning, and other eminent lawyers expressing the same views. The importance of the bill is that it repeals the act under which the National Air-Line Company are enabled to complete the link of their road through the State. In the House the Newark Park bill is under reconsideration, having been called from the table.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike—The Workingmen's Association Sustained.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., March 1.—The meeting of the miners of this district has just adjourned. The vote was unanimous in favor of the leaders, and of supporting the Workingmen's Benevolent Association

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—A large cooper-shop on Sterling avenue, together with two or three adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $15,000 to $20,000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Suits.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Parkinson & Watson vs. Richard H. Watson. An action to recover for liquorice sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

Patrick Walsh vs. John P. Bruner & Sons. An action to recover wages for services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $148·50.

Miller & Wood vs. Eliza B. Fisher. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $5763·90.

Christian Ebner vs. George C. Napheys & Son. An action to recover for lard sold and delivered. On trial.

The Fury Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning Frank Gaughran, a man apparently fifty years of age, was put on trial upon the charge of murder, in taking the life of a boy named George H. Fury, on last Christmas-day. The allegation made by the Commonwealth is as follows:—On Christmas-day the prisoner came to the open lots at the Dickerson street river-front, where two gangs of boys, calling themselves the "Rollers" and the "Rangers," were amusing themselves by having a stone battle, and he took part in it. Becoming weary of the fun, he retired into a lane leading to a coal-yard, and drawing a large navy pistol, he deliberately fired six shots into the crowd of boys. When he fired the sixth shot, he rested the pistol on his left arm and coolly took aim, and George Fury, who was leaning against a fence a square and a half away, and who had taken no part whatever in the stone-throwing, fell to the ground with a bullet in his head. He was taken to his home, where for a week he lay in a delirious state, and at the end of that time died. Gaughran was immediately arrested, and upon being told that he had killed a boy he said, "Let him be killed; bring him to me and I will shoot him again; I would shoot all of them for a penny apiece." He was taken to the station-house, and thence before the Coroner, who committed him for trial. The Commonwealth will press for murder of the first degree.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, March 1, 1871.

There is quite a lively demand for loans to-day, but rates exhibit but little change worth recording. There is no lack of funds at all the usual sources, and for borrowers possessed of undoubted credit or furnished with satisfactory collaterals, any reasonable amount may be obtained at 5@6 per cent., subject to call, and at 7@8 per cent. on prime discounts. Dates of maturity have little influence on the rates asked for time accommodations, from which it may be inferred that no monetary disturbance or stringency is anticipated.

Gold is active and steady, the range of sales being from 111⅛@111, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in good request, and prices show a general advance of about ⅛. At the Stock Board there was a fair amount of business, and the general tone was firm. State 6s, second series, sold at 105⅛, and Pennsylvania 5s at 102⅛. City 6s, new bonds, changed hands at 101⅝, and Lehigh gold loan at 88⅛.

In Reading Railroad there was rather more doing. Sales at 49⅝@49¾; Pennsylvania was weak, selling at 61⅝@61¾. Oil Creek and Allegheny sold largely at 48@48¼, the latter b. o.; Catawissa preferred brought 39¾@39¾, the latter b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie 26⅜, for small lots; and Lehigh Valley 60½.

Bank Stocks were quiet, with small sales of Girard at 61¼ and Philadelphia at 161½. In the rest of the list there was little disposition to operate, and no sales were recorded at the Board.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6800 City 6s, New	101¾	41 sh Reading R.	49¾
$2000 Pa Cp 5s	102½	100 do	b60. 49¾
$250 Pa 6s, 2 se	105¾	100 do	b5. 49¾
$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¾	222 do	49¾
5 sh Phila Bk	161½	200 do	s30. 49¾
3 sh Penna R	61¼	100 do	s60 49·56
600 do	61¼	57 sh Cen Trans	50

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	102½	58 sh Cent Trans	50
$1500 City 6s, Old	101½	200 sh Reading R	49¾
$100 do prior to '62	103	400 do	49¾
$1000 Leh 6s, 84	85¾	23 sh Leh V R	50¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s	86½	800 sh Leh N	b60 35

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112¾; do. 1865, 112@112¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@111⅛; do. 1867, do. 111@111¼; do. 1868, do. 111⅛@111¾; 10-40s, 109¾@110. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113⅛@113½; Gold, 110¾@111⅛; Silver, 106⅛@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 859@860; Central Pacific Railroad, 960@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@760.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114⅛@114½; 5-20s of 1865, 113@113½; do. 1864, 112@112½; do. 1865, 112@112½; do. July, 1865, 111@111⅛; do., July, 1867, 111@111⅛; do. July, 1868, 111⅛@111¾; 10-40s, 110@110½. Gold, 111@111½. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 113⅛@113¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·12 A. M.	111⅛
10·18 "	111	11 35 "	111

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.—Cloverseed meets a fair inquiry, and further sales are reported at 11@11⅛c., the latter for choice. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed remain without quotable change.

Cotton moves slowly; sales of middling upland at 15¾c., and Orleans at 15¾c.; the stock of this description is very small.

In Coffee and Sugar but little doing. About 700 barrels new crop Cuba Muscovado Molasses sold on secret terms.

There is not so much life in the Flour market, but holders are very stiff in their views, as the receipts and stocks are small. Sales of 900 barrels, mostly extra family, including Iowa and Minnesota at $6·75@7·75 per barrel; Pennsylvania at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is a strong demand for Wheat and 2000 bushels sold at $1·60@1·62 per bushel for red, and $1·65 for amber. Rye sells at $1·10 for Pennsylvania and 96c. for Delaware. Corn meets a fair inquiry, with sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 80c. Oats are unchanged. Three car loads of Pennsylvania sold at 64c.

Whisky is very quiet. We quote Western iron-bound packages at 96c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.	45	11 A. M.	49
12 P. M.	57		

SUN RISES..... 6·34 MOON SETS..... 2·56
SUN SETS..... 5·52 HIGH WATER..... 9·25

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Arrived, ships Shandon, fm Savannah, with 2194 bales of cotton; and Saunton, from New York, with 1906 bales.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Elcta, from Mayaguez.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Salvor, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, from New York, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Steamer Millville, Renear, from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Rer, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr L & A. Babcock, Lee, 40 hours from New York, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr S. S. Lee, Springer, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Baltimore, with coal to Verree & Mitchell.

Schr Charin, Starr, from Norfolk, with lumber to Patt & Gipp.

Schr Frank M. Freeman, Paine, from Danville, with mdse. to Warrington & Co.

Schr Jane C. McShane, Adams, from Petersburg, with ties to E. H. Delk & Co.

Schr Joseph Baxter, Baxter, from Boston, with merchandise.

Schr Charles E. Jackson, Babcock, from Maumee River.

Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simson, from Salem.

Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, from New Castle.

Schr R. C. Whilden, Fennimore, from New York.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Greenwich.

CONGRESS.

The 41st and 42d.

The Biennial Changes—Political Standing of Each House—The Losses of the Republicans.

At noon on Saturday, the 4th inst., the term of the Forty-first Congress expires, and that of the Forty-second begins. Previous to the war, the first session of each Congress was held regularly on the first Monday in December after the beginning of the term for which the members were elected, but the exigencies of the struggle to uphold the Union demanded that there should be a session in the spring, and the law providing for it has not been repealed. An effort has been made during the present session to repeal this act, but it has failed, and there will consequently be a session of considerable duration of the Forty-second Congress immediately on the heels of the Forty-first. It is thought that several of the appropriation bills will be forced over to this session by the stress of time, in which event, as everything will have to be commenced anew, the session may be prolonged far into the summer. The probable return of the San Domingo Commission before an adjournment can be effected will tend greatly to lengthen the session, unless the enemies of annexation should succeed in throwing the whole subject over to next winter.

THE SENATE.

At the Beginning and at the End of the Forty-first Congress—The Members at the Opening of the Forty-second Congress—The Changes that Take Place.

When the Forty-first Congress assembled on March 4, 1869, there were four States—Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia—without representation. This made the number of Senators 66, of whom 56 were Republicans and 10 Democrats. During the fall of 1869 Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa, resigned, and on January 26, 1870, James B. Howell, who had been elected his successor, took his seat. On January 24, 1870, the two Virginia Senators, John F. Lewis, Republican, and John W. Johnston, Conservative, took the oath of office and assumed their seats. On February 25, 1870, Hiram R. Revels, the first colored man who ever sat in the Senate, was sworn as a Senator from Mississippi; his colleague, General Adelbert Ames, Republican, being kept out of his seat until April 1 by an attempt at declaring him ineligible. On March 31, 1870, the two Texas Senators, Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanagan, both Republicans, were sworn in, and every State was then fully represented except Georgia. During the summer of 1870 Hon. Daniel S. Norton, Democrat, of Minnesota, died, his temporary successor being Hon. William Windom, Republican, who was succeeded permanently on January 23, 1871, by Colonel O. P. Stearns, Republican. This Republican gain of one member was compensated for by the resignation, in December, 1870, of Charles D. Drake, Republican, of Missouri, who was succeeded temporarily by D. T. Jewett, Republican, but permanently, in January, 1871, by Frank P. Blair, Jr., Democrat. And Congress having disposed finally of the case of Georgia, Hon. Joshua Hill, Republican, was admitted to a seat from that State on February 1, being followed on February 24 by Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Democrat, his colleague, whose admission was delayed for the passage of a bill prescribing an oath of office suited to the circumstances of his participation in the Rebellion as a surgeon. The admission of Senator Hill saw every State represented in both branches of Congress for the first time in more than ten years, and the admission of Senator Miller, one week only before the end of the term for which he was elected, saw every State fully represented in the Senate for the first time since December, 1860.

The changes noted above, and the filling o all the vacancies, increased the Republican strength to 62, and that of the Democrats to 12.

The Senate of the Forty-second Congress.

The elections for Senators to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of full terms on the 4th of March have been held in all the States except Georgia and Virginia, and we give below a correct list of the Senate as it will stand at the opening of the next Congress. The names of Republican members are printed in Roman, those of Democrats in Italics, and those who are new members are marked thus (*). The dates indicate the time at which each Senator's term expires:—

ALABAMA.
1873. George E. Spencer.
1877. **Geo. Goldthwaite.*
ARKANSAS.
1873. Benj. F. Rice.
1877. *Powell Clayton.
CALIFORNIA.
1873. Cornelius Cole.
1875. *Eugene Casserly.*
CONNECTICUT.
1873. Orris S. Ferry.
1875. W. A. Buckingham.
DELAWARE.
1875. *Thomas F. Bayard.*
1877. **Eli Saulsbury.*
FLORIDA.
1873. Thos. W. Osborn.
1875. Abijah Gilbert.
GEORGIA.
1873. Joshua Hill.
1877. *A Democrat.*
ILLINOIS.
1873. Lyman Trumbull.
1877. *John A. Logan.
INDIANA.
1873. Oliver P. Morton.
1875. Daniel D. Pratt.
IOWA.
1873. James Harlan.
1877. *George G. Wright.
KANSAS.
1873. Sam. C. Pomeroy.
1877. *Alex. Caldwell.
KENTUCKY.
1873. Garrett Davis.
1877. **J. W. Stevenson.*
LOUISIANA.
1873. Wm. P. Kellogg.
1877. *James R. West.
MAINE.
1875. Hannibal Hamlin.
1877. Lot M. Morrill.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1875. Charles Sumner.
1877. Henry Wilson.
MARYLAND.
1873. *George Vickers.*
1875. *Wm. T. Hamilton.*
MICHIGAN.
1875. Zach. Chandler.
1877. *Thos. W. Ferry.
MINNESOTA.
1875. Alex. Ramsey.
1877. *Wm. Windom.
MISSISSIPPI.
1875. Adelbert Ames.
1877. *James L. Alcorn.
MISSOURI.
1873. *Frank P. Blair, Jr.*
1875. Carl Schurz.
NEBRASKA.
1875. Thos. W. Tipton.
1877. *P. W. Hitchcock.
NEVADA.
1873. James W. Nye.
1875. Wm. M. Stewart.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1873. Jas. W. Patterson.
1877. Aaron H. Cragin.
NEW JERSEY.
1875. John P. Stockton.
1877. *P. T. Frelinghuysen
NEW YORK.
1873. Roscoe Conkling.
1875. Reuben E. Fenton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1873. John Pool.
1877. **Zebulon B. Vance.*
OHIO.
1873. John Sherman.
1875. *Allen G. Thurman.*
OREGON.
1873. Henry W. Corbett.
1877. **James K. Kelley.*
PENNSYLVANIA.
1873. Simon Cameron.
1875. John Scott.
RHODE ISLAND.
1875. Wm. Sprague.
1877. Henry B. Anthony.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1873. Fred. A. Sawyer.
1877. Thos. J. Robertson.
TENNESSEE.
1875. Wm. G. Brownlow
1877. *Henry Cooper.
TEXAS.
1875. J. W. Flanagan.
1877. M. C. Hamilton.
VERMONT.
1873. Justin S. Morrill.
1875. George F. Edwards.
VIRGINIA.
1875. John F. Lewis.
1877. *A Democrat.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1875. Arthur I. Boreman.
1877. **Henry G Davis.*
WISCONSIN.
1873. Tim. O. Howe.
1875. Mat. H. Carpenter.

Continued on the Second Page.

CONGRESS.

Continued from the First Page.

Giving both the vacant seats—one from Georgia and one from Virginia—to the Democrats, and the next Senate will stand 58 Republicans to 16 Democrats, a Republican loss of four members. In the following table is shown the political standing of the Senate during the past few years:—

	Members.	Two-thirds.	Reps.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
40th Congress	66	44	54	12	42
41st " (opening)	66	44	56	10	46
" " (close)	74	50	62	12	50
42d " (opening)	74	50	58	16	42

Doubtful and Contested Seats.

The opening of the Forty-second Congress will present the novelty of contested seats.

In the case of Georgia, a contest was pending for some weeks after the restoration of the State, between Messrs. Hill and Miller, who were elected in 1868, and Messrs. Whitely and Farrow, who were elected in 1870. This was finally decided in favor of the former, Dr. Miller not being admitted to his seat at the same time with Mr. Hill only because he was laboring under political disabilities which had not been removed. But at the same time that Whitely and Farrow were elected, Foster Blodgett was also elected for the term which begins with the Forty-second Congress. The Senate may choose to give him the seat, or it may decide his election illegal, and require the Legislature to go through the ceremony of election again. In this latter contingency, the vacancy indicated above will be filled by a Democrat instead of a Republican, as will be the case if Blodgett gets the seat.

It is claimed that Governor John W. Stevenson, who has been elected to a seat from Kentucky, is ineligible because of political disabilities, and it is probable that opposition will be made to his admission.

Until Zebulon B. Vance, Senator elect from North Carolina, has had his disabilities removed, he is ineligible; and the present incumbent of the seat, General Joseph C. Abbott, has expressed a determination to claim it, basing his claim on the ground that the votes cast in the Legislature for Vance were absolutely void, and that he (Abbott), having received the next highest number of votes and a majority of all those alleged to be legal, was regularly elected as his own successor. The Senate may refuse to receive Vance, but it is very doubtful if it gives the seat to Abbott.

Texas likewise gives signs of a contested seat. Morgan C. Hamilton, the present Senator, was elected for the full term commencing with March 4, 1871, as well as to fill the unexpired term ending with that date. But his opponents a few weeks ago discovered that his election for the full term was illegal, and General Joseph J. Reynolds has been elected his successor, evidently in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the law regulating the election of Senators. Senator Hamilton will doubtless succeed in maintaining his right to the seat.

It is also understood that an effort wil be made to secure the reference of the credentials of Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, when the session opens, on the ground that the body which elected him was not a legally constituted Legislature, it being insisted that the Speaker of the lower house was never formally elected to the position, but was the mere nominee of a caucus which met before the proper time for the assembling of the Legislature.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, who was elected to succeed Hiram R. Revels a year ago, is reported to have announced his determination to decline the Senatorship, and if he persists in so doing another election will be necessary, in which event it is supposed that Revels will be retained in his seat.

The Changes to Take Place.

An unusual number of changes take place in the Senate, at the opening of the Forty-second Congress, nineteen Senators, including John W. Johnston, Democrat, of Virginia, whose successor has not yet been elected, ceasing to be members. Only six Senators whose terms are about to expire have been re-elected, these being Lot W. Morrill, of Maine; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Aaron H. Cragin, of New Hampshire; Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Thomas J. Robertson, of South Carolina; and Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, all Republicans.

The Republican Senators, fifteen in number, whose terms expire are the following:—

Willard Warner, of Alabama, who has been in the Senate since July 25, 1868, the date of the restoration of the State to representation in Congress.

Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, who has served since June 23, 1868.

Richard Yates, of Illinois, who has served one term only.

James B. Howell, of Iowa, who has served since January 26, 1870, filling the remainder of the term for which the Hon. James W. Grimes was elected.

Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas, who has served since July 25, 1866, filling the unexpired term of the late James H. Lane.

John S. Harris, of Louisiana, who has served since the restoration of the State, July 17, 1868.

Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, who has served since January 17, 1862.

O. P. Stearns, of Minnesota, who has served a few weeks only, to fill an unexpired term.

Hiram R. Revels, of Mississippi, colored, who has served since the restoration of the State, February 25, 1870.

John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, who has served since the admission of the State, March 4, 1867.

Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey, who has served since December 3, 1866, filling the unexpired term for which John P. Stockton was first elected, but who was ousted from his seat on account of irregularities in his election.

Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, who has served since the restoration of the State, in July, 1868.

George H. Williams, of Oregon, who has served a full term.

Joseph S. Fowler, of Tennessee, who has served since the restoration of the State, July 25, 1866.

Waitman T. Willey, of West Virginia, who has served since the admission of the State, in 1863.

The four Democratic Senators whose terms are about to expire are the following:—

Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, who has served since 1859, and is succeeded by his brother, Eli Saulsbury.

Homer V. M. Miller, who was elected in 1868, but was not admitted to his seat until February 24, 1871.

Thomas C. McCreery, of Kentucky, who has served since February 27, 1868, filling the remainder of the term for which Hon. James Guthrie was elected.

John W. Johnston, of Virginia, who has served since the restoration of the State, January 24, 1870, having been elected as a conservative Republican.

The only important committee whose chairman retires is that on the Pacific Railroad, of which Senator Howard has been chairman. But it is probable that there will be a general overhauling of the committees at the opening of the next session, the Southern Republicans being anxious to be placed at the head of some of the important ones.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House as it Stood at the Beginning and at the End of the Forty-first Congress—The Changes in the Forty-second Congress.

At the first session of the Forty-second Congress, the House of Representatives consisted of 213 members, of whom 147 were Republicans and 66 Democrats. Three States—Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia—were as yet without representation. These States were entitled to 16 Representatives in a full House, which consisted then as now of 243 members. Georgia, entitled to 8 members, which had been represented in the previous Congress, was not represented until the last session; Louisiana had but one out of her five members admitted at the outset; and South Carolina had but two Representatives out of the four to which she was entitled. Before the close of the term, all of these vacancies were filled, and at the close but two fresh vacancies existed which had not been filled by special elections. These were the Third district of Ohio, the seat for which remained vacant after the resignation of General Robert C. Schenck, appointed Minister to Great Britain, and the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the recent death of the Hon. John Covode. In the table given below, we have not taken these two vacancies into account, as they have existed only for a few weeks at the close of the third and last session. The restoration of the remaining States to representation, and the filling of vacancies in other States, together with the ousting of a number of members whose seats were contested, raised the Republican strength at the end of the Forty-first Congress to 171, and the Democratic to 72, as shown below.

Elections for members of the Forty-second Congress have been held in all the States except California, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Texas, and at the opening of the first session on the 4th of March, the House will stand 131 Republicans to 98 Democrats. The States yet to elect are entitled to 14 members, of whom 10 are likely to be Republicans and 4 Democrats, which will raise the Republican side of the House to 141 and the Democratic to 102. Two vacancies have recently been created by the election of John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, as members of the Senate.

Below we give a table showing the standing of the House at the opening and at the close of the Forty-first Congress, and at the opening of the Forty-second. A glance at it will serve to show the changes which have taken place during the present Congress, and the losses sustained by the Republicans at the elections of 1870:—

	41st Congress. Opening.		41st Congress. Close.		42d Congress. Opening.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	4	2	4	2	3	3
Arkansas	2	1	2	1	1	2
California	1	2	1	2	—	—
Connecticut	3	1	3	1	—	—
Delaware	—	1	—	1	—	1
Florida	1	—	1	—	1	—
Georgia	—	—	2	5	2	5
Illinois	10	4	10	4	8	6
Indiana	7	4	7	4	6	5
Iowa	6	—	6	—	6	—
Kansas	1	—	1	—	1	—
Kentucky	—	9	—	9	—	9
Louisiana	1	—	5	—	5	—
Maine	5	—	5	—	5	—
Maryland	—	5	—	5	—	5
Massachusetts	10	—	10	—	10	—
Michigan	6	—	6	—	5	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	2	—
Mississippi	—	—	5	—	5	—
Missouri	7	2	7	2	4	5
Nebraska	1	—	1	—	1	—
Nevada	1	—	1	—	—	1
N. Hampshire	3	—	3	—	—	—
New Jersey	2	3	2	3	3	2
New York	18	13	19	12	15	16
N. Carolina	5	2	5	2	2	5
Ohio	13	6	14	5	14	5
Oregon	—	1	—	1	—	1
Pennsylvania	16	8	18	6	13	11
Rhode Island	2	—	2	—	2	—
S. Carolina	2	—	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	8	—	8	—	2	6
Texas	—	—	3	1	—	—
Vermont	3	—	3	—	3	—
Virginia	—	—	4	4	3	5
W. Virginia	3	—	3	—	1	2
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1	4	2
Totals	147	66	171	72	131	98
	66		72		98	
Rep. maj.	81		99		33	

The following shows the political standing of the House of Representatives at the close of each Congress since the Thirty-sixth:—

	Whole No. Members.	Two-thirds.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
36th Congress	237	158	119	118	1
37th "	177	118	116	61	55
38th "	183	122	103	80	23
39th "	192	128	145	47	98
40th "	223	149	173	50	123
41st "	243	162	171	72	99
42d "	229	153	131	98	33

When the House is full the Republicans will have probably in the Forty-second Congress 141 members and the Democrats 102, a Republican majority of 39, and 21 less than a two-thirds vote.

The business of contesting the seats of members originally returned has been raised to frightful proportions during the present Congress. The cases numbered about twenty, and the Committee on Elections were unable to reach the last cases until almost the end of the third session. Unsuccessful contestants received during the three sessions $78,000 in payment for their expenses, in addition to which $28,000 were required for other expenses in connection with the contests. A number of the contests were successful, notably the two cases from this city, in which Hon. Leonard Myers, Republican, ousted Dr. John Moffit, Democrat, and Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, Republican, ousted Dr. John R. Reading, Democrat. Hon. Henry D. Foster, Democrat, also contested the right of the late John Covode to represent the Twenty-first district, but was unsuccessful. One of the most notable cases was that of Charles H. Van Wyck, Republican, against George W. Green, Democrat, who had received the certificate for the Eleventh district of New York, but was subsequently ousted, to the great indignation of the Democrats.

The Forty-second Congress promises to be almost as prolific of contests as the Forty-first, about fifteen being already under way. Among these are the Third district of Ohio, the Fifth and Seventh of Virginia, the Sixteenth of Pennsylvania, the Fifth of Maryland, the First of Tennessee, the Third of Alabama, and the Second of South Carolina. The only case from this State is that of John B. Cessna, Republican, against B. F. Myers, Democrat.

The complete restoration of the lately rebellious States to representation was one of the signal events which has marked the history of the Forty-first Congress. On January 16, 1871, three of the Georgia Representatives presented their credentials and were sworn in, every State in the Union being then represented in the House of Representatives for the first time since December, 1860. As stated above, the restoration of Georgia to representation in the Senate did not take place until February 1. The following is a list of the States which seceded, in the order of their final restoration, with the dates of their secession:—

State.	Restored.	Seceded.
Tennessee	Dec. 3, 1866	May 6, 1861
Arkansas	June 23, 1868	March 22, 1861
Florida	July 1, 1868	Jan. 10, 1861
Louisiana	July 18, 1868	Jan. 26, 1861
South Carolina	July 20, 1868	Dec. 20, 1860
North Carolina	July 20, 1868	May 20, 1861
Alabama	July 22, 1868	Jan. 11, 1861
Virginia	Feb. 1, 1870	April 17, 1861
Mississippi	Feb. 23, 1870	Jan. 9, 1861
Texas	March 30, 1870	Feb. 1, 1861
Georgia	Jan. 16, 1871	Jan. 19, 1861

The restoration of the Southern States introduced the negro element into the House, the first member of African ancestry being J. H. Rainey, who, at the opening of the third session of the Forty-first Congress, took the seat for the First district of South Carolina which had been vacated by Whittemore, the dealer in cadetships. In the next House there will be five negro members, one from Alabama, one from Florida, and three from South Carolina.

An unusually large number of members leave the House at the end of the present Congress. Of the 229 already elected members of the next House, only 110 are members of the present House, and two of these have since been elected to the Senate. One, whose vacant seat has not been filled, is dead, and the remaining 120, or nearly one-half of the entire number, have seen the last of the Congressional service, for the present at least. Numbered among these are some of the oldest and ablest members of the House.

Illinois, the first State in alphabetical order in which there is an important change, loses the services in the House of four prominent Republicans. Norman B. Judd has served four years; Eben C. Ingersoll was first elected in 1864, to fill the unexpired term of the late Owen Lovejoy, and has served seven years; Shelby M. Cullom has served six years; and John A. Logan, who was re-elected, but leaves his seat to enter the Senate, has served over six years, being elected in 1858 and 1860, as a Democrat, and in 1866, 1868, and 1870, as a Republican.

Indiana loses the services of George W. Julian, Republican, who served from 1849 to 1851, and continuously since 1861; and Godlove S. Orth, who has served since 1863.

Iowa loses William B. Allison, Republican, who has served since 1863.

Michigan loses Fernando C. Beaman, Republican, who has served since 1861.

Missouri loses Robert T. Van Horn and John F. Benjamin, Reppublicans, who have served since 1865.

New York loses John Morrissey, Democrat, the ex-prize-fighter, who has been in his seat a dozen time or so during his one term of two years; Charles H. Van Wyck, Republican, who served from 1869 to 1863, and again from 1869 to 1871; Addison H. Laflin, Republican, who has served since 1865; William H. Kelley, Republican, who served from 1855 to 1859, and again from 1867 to 1871; and Hamilton Ward, Republican, who has served since 1865.

Ohio loses Robert C. Schenck, Republican, who has served altogether sixteen years, from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1863 to 1871. His service is longer than that of any other member of the Forty-first Congress, not a single member of which was in the House when he first took his seat in 1843. During the early period of his service he was chairman of the Naval Committee, at the time of the Whig supremacy in Polk's administration, and during his later service he was first chairman of the Military Committee for four years, and then of the Ways and Means for the same period. Ohio also loses the services of William Lawrence, Republican, who has served since 1865.

Pennsylvania loses Charles O'Neill, Republican, who has served since 1863; Henry L. Cake, Republican, since 1867; Daniel M. Van Auken, Democrat, since 1867; George W. Woodward, Democrat, since 1867; John Cessna, Republican, since 1869 only; Daniel J. Morrell, Republican, since 1867; and William H. Armstrong, Calvin W. Gilfillan, Darwin Phelps, and Joseph B. Donley, all Republicans, who have served one term only.

Rhode Island loses Thomas A. Jenckes, Republican, who has served since 1863; and Nathan F. Dixon, Republican, who served from 1849 to 1851, and again from 1863 to 1871.

Tennessee loses Wm. B. Stokes, Republican, who served from 1859 to 1861, and again from 1865 to 1871; and Samuel M. Arnell and Isaac R. Hawkins, Republicans, who have served since the restoration of the State in 1866.

And, finally, Wisconsin loses Halbert E. Paine, Republican, who has served since 1865; Amasa Cobb, Republican, since 1863; and Cadwallader C. Washburn, Republican, who served from 1855 to 1861, and again from 1869 to 1871.

Among those who leave the House are the chairmen of twenty-seven of the House committees, including those on Elections, Ways and Means, Commerce, Public Lands, Manufactures, Indians, Military, Private Land Claims, Territories, Pensions, Railways and Canals, Education and Labor, Accounts, Patents, and several others not so important. Mr. Dawes, of Mass., it is generally conceded, will be retained at the head of the Committee on Appropriations; while the prospects of Judge Kelley, of this city, for the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means and the leadership of the House are regarded as better than those of any of his rivals.

The Republican caucus to nominate officers for the next House will be held to-morrow evening. Speaker Blaine and Clerk McPherson, it is generally conceded, will be renominated and consequently re-elected; but there will be something of a contest over the other offices, the Southern Republicans coming in for their share of the spoils.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

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REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

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COURSE OF LECTURES, to be delivered in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, March 7, 1871, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of New York.

Subject—"Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."

Tuesday, March 21, 1871, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.

Subject—"Sunshine."

Tuesday, March 28, 1871, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.

Subject—"Italy, as I Saw it."

Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. 2 28 m6 7*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,
2 14 t3-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

2 23 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths†

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17†

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, March 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on or about March 10, leaving daily as usual from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4¼ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8¼

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 7 at 1 P. M.

City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVANA

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3, AT 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information, apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
2 28 3t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

GROCERIES, ETC.

GENUINE SCOTCH

DAMSON JAM,

Prepared by

John Moir & Son,

Aberdeen, Scotland.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstfp PHILADELPHIA.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 tnstu‡ PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—

Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.

All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 20, 1866.

2 13m4t* WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Republican convention to revise the party rules concluded their labors yesterday.

—A new Lutheran church, at a cost of $200,000, is to be built at the corner of Broad and Arch streets.

—The fifth anniversary of the Home for Little Wanderers was held in the Academy ast evening.

—The society for the purpose propose to raise a fund of $25,000 to assist discharged convicts to earn their own support.

—The Pennsylvania Reserves are to hold an anniversary celebration in May next.

—The residence of Robert Stevenson, at No. 3016 Hamilton street, was ransacked, but not robbed, by thieves yesterday morning.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Indiana Legislature, after a brief session of political troubles, has finally adjourned *sine die*.

—Captain Arthur, of the British ship Mary Bangs, has been convicted in the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, charged with resisting the custom-house officers and landing a cargo in defiance of the orders of the inspector.

—A committee of the New York Legislature is now examining witnesses relative to the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad at New Hamburg.

—Governor Geary has approved the bill creating the Twenty-ninth ward in the city of Philadelphia.

—The late Judge Conyngham, of this State, who lost his life on the railroad near Magnolia, Miss., on last Thursday evening, will be buried from his residence, at Wilkesbarre, to-morrow afternoon.

—In accordance with a recent resolution of the State Senate, the Governor yesterday sent a message to that body, accompanied by the Attorney-General's opinion, relative to the power of railroad companies to charge increased tolls upon coal carried. In the House numerous petitions were presented bearing upon the present coal strike.

Foreign Affairs.

—President Thiers yesterday sent the National Assembly the conditions of peace.

—The Republican delegates at Bordeaux have resolved to vote against the treaty of peace, but its ratification is regarded as certain.

—A despatch received long after midnight says that another serious disturbance has occurred in Paris, and the heads of Thiers and Favre were demanded by the infuriated populace.

—Should a collision occur between the people of Paris and the German soldiery, it is thought that the city will be put under martial law.

—The decision of the National Assembly is anxiously looked for by the people of France, and great fears are expressed that the counsels of the Left may prevail and the terms of peace meet with a rejection that will complicate peace prospects.

—A despatch from Havre says that the German troops, unaware of the prolongation of the armistice, attacked that city yesterday. The operations were, however, checked by the appearance of a flag of truce from the city with the news, and hostilities at once ceased.

—News from various parts of Ireland makes it appear that some disturbances have recently occurred, and that several persons were killed.

—It is stated that the occupation of the departments south of the Seine ceases immediately after the ratification of peace, and that of the other departments when a stipulated portion of the indemnity is paid; but the fortresses will be occupied until the whole claim is cancelled.

—Everything has been prepared for the entry of the Germans into Paris, but the issue of final orders relative to the matter has been reserved until to-day.

—The Germans are to enter Paris to-day and remain until peace is ratified.

—There were 162 divorces granted in Rhode Island in 1869, or one divorce to every fourteen marriages.

—The city of Vicksburg is to grant the use of its wharf in front of the Prentiss House, for three hundred feet to the use of the St. Louis Packet Company, for the purpose of building an elevator.

—A lady in Bloomington, Ill., a few days ago, received a telegram announcing the death of her father, and later in the same day her husband received intelligence that his father had just died.

—The Boston *Journal* wonders why the Philadelphians are so desirous of securing a new post office, "inasmuch as the present one is too big for the business of the town."

—Captain Hall, of the steamship James A Gary, reports a huge water spout in Hatteras Inlet, and says the water came down in one solid sheet, and in its descent struck a flock of wild geese, killing all of them instantly.

—In Irvington Washington Irving was "Neighbor Arvin" among the yeomen of Sleepy Hollow and the region round about; but as the man who had made their land shine with such a wonderful witchery he was hardly known.

—The battle flags of the Vermont State regiments, which have been hanging in the State House at Montpelier, are to be put in glass cases and placed in the vestibule of the Capitol. The Legislature has authorized the Governor to contract for the printing of a historical battle piece, to be placed in the Capitol.

—Two one-armed soldiers were arrested in New Haven on Monday for selling blacking without a license. The Register says it takes a month to get a license from the Board of Aldermen. One of the soldiers received nine bullets in his body in front of Petersburg, one of which entered his windpipe and almost deprived him of speech. Are republics always ungrateful?

MACHINERY.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, WORKing Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WANTS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—WANTED, A MATRON in the Colored Department. Apply to
JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman of the Board of Managers,
2 28tu th s3t No. 219 S. SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXBELLENT QUALITY.

Good Black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flessy Silk, $2·50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3·50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

Have always on hand a complete assortment of

BLACK GOODS.

N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.

2 28 tuths3mrp

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw§

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratcaford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw§

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
800 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4t Chief C.S. Department of East.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and RAILS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 1M 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.

Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the office of this Company, as Trustees of the LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, of Philadelphia, until FRIDAY, the 3d of March next, for the sale to the Trustees of $27,000 of the capital stock of the said LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, to be applied to the Sinking Fund under said Trust.

The proposals may be for a part or the whole of the above, and should be endorsed "Sinking Fund," and addressed to N. B. BROWNE,
2 28 3t President.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE NEW
GERMAN OPERA.

The celebrated tragic Prima Donna,
M'ME LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Grand Opening Night,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871,
Halevy's Grand Spectacular Opera,
THE JEWESS,
pronounced by the entire press the grandest operatic representation ever heard.
Cast with the entire strength of the Company.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2,
Grand Gala Matinee,
STRADELLA.
MONDAY, March 6, 1871,
WILLIAM TELL.
Prices of Admission:
General Admission..........................One Dollar
Secured Seats......................Fifty Cents extra
Family Circle......50 Cents | Gallery.........25 Cents

The sale of seats for any performance commences this morning, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S., No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. It

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
AND ONE GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1.
Mr. THOMAS will be assisted by the celebrated Pianiste, MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
AND THE
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
MR. ALFRED STIMMEL, Doorkeeper.

Orders for Seats for the Concerts now received at the Box Office of Academy and at North & Co.'s Music Store.
Admission..........................One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....................Fifty Cents extra
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES WILL BE OFFERED. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March. 1,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Last night of the Grand Fairy Spectacular Drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE;
OR, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN..........BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which, the Roaring Comedy of
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE LOTTA.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
the celebrated Protean Drama,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
THE PEERLESS LOTTA
IN SIX CHARACTERS,
with Songs and Dances.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—FIRST LOTTA MATINEE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THE STAR COMPANY, with
E. L. DAVENPORT as SIR GILES OVERREACH.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE MARBLE HEART.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
on SATURDAY EVENING. Tickets at Abel's.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET.—
THE STAR CONCERTS.
THOROUGH AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, A NEW PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING THE ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY,
AMERICUS, ROSELL, DE GEBELE, BOI, TEDESCO,
LAWRENCE, DAWSON, A'BECKETT.
Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, to be obtained day or evening at Concert Hall.
AMERICUS STAR MATINEE, SATURDAY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Every day, commencing MONDAY, February 27, at 3 P. M. and 8·30 P. M., Professor LAWRENCE will describe the picture, and read Colonel McMichael's popular "UNVEILING" ADDRESS. 2 25

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

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THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION
have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 14 3t*

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the **East, North,** West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the **afternoon** despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ **The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.**

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

MR. NAGLE, who is evidently a humorist of rare attainments, yesterday introduced a bill in the State Senate which proposes to settle the public buildings controversy after a new and original fashion. Mr. Nagle, evidently tired of hearing so much unprofitable discussion with regard to the site for the public buildings, especially after the whole matter has been definitely settled by the Legislature, the votes of the people of Philadelphia, and the decision of the Supreme Court, proceeds to annihilate the anti-Penn Squareites with a *reductio ad absurdum*. His bill forbids the erection of the buildings on the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and directs that structures for the accommodation of the municipal officers, with the exception of City Treasurer and Controller, shall be put up on one or two of the Penn Squares at a cost of $1,500,000, and that buildings for the courts shall be erected at Fifth and Sixth and Chesnut streets, upon Independence Square, at a cost of $500,000. The idea of scattering the public offices about in this manner, instead of concentrating them in one elegant edifice, could only have originated in the brain of a legislator with a hugely-developed bump of humor, and no better plan could have been suggested than the introduction of such a bill as that of Mr. Nagle to demonstrate the absurdity of all the clamor that has been raised against placing the public buildings where the commissioners have proposed to place them. There are times when a joke will accomplish more than serious argument, and as the whole controversy with regard to the location of the public buildings is based solely upon the absurd idea that the whole city of Philadelphia should be inconvenienced in order that a few property-holders in the neighborhood of the shanties at present occupied by the courts and municipal officers may be benefited, it is just as well that the city should be threatened with an arrangement which demonstrates effectually the utter absurdity of the whole squabble about the public-buildings site. As Mr. Nagle's bill is evidently intended for a joke, it will undoubtedly be dealt with by the Legislature in an appreciatively humorous spirit. The citizens of Philadelphia have given their decision in the matter of the location of the public buildings, and there is no further occasion for legislative interference of any kind. If the commissioners are allowed to carry out their plans without impediment, they will give the city a structure which will be an object of pride to many generations, and which will shame the present opponents of the Penn-Square site into admiration.

"ROOSTER" SMITH'S GREAT PAVING JOB.

WE really do not sympathize to any great extent with the unfortunate inhabitants of the Sixteenth Legislative district for the anxiety which Mr. W. F. Smith's course, since he has been a member of the House of Representatives, must have caused them. Mr. Smith's peculiarities as a public man were well known, and also his accustomed style of representing the interests of his constituents. How he distinguished himself as a general advocate of jobs which no one else would touch, when he was a member of Councils, is it not written in the "Journal of Councils"? and was it not to be expected that the schemes of the redoubtable Smith would expand with the enlarged sphere of action which a seat in the Legislature affords him? The people of the Sixteenth district knew all about our friend Smith, and yet they sent him to the Legislature, and he, true to his principles, proposes to reward their confidence by making them bear the expense of some of the most magnificent jobs that have ever been introduced to the notice of the public by any of our law-makers who have no reputation for honesty or decency to lose. One of the principal measures proposed by Mr. Smith is a grand scheme to open a variety of new roads, and to pave them and a number of those already in existence at the expense of the property-holders of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. Unlike Nagle's public buildings bill, this is no joke. On the contrary, the Representative from the Sixteenth district really means business, and is fully determined to make hay while the sun shines. If Smith can get the above mentioned bill, or indeed any one of his numerous measures of a similar character, through the Legislature, and secure the signature of the Governor—this last is not a difficult thing to do, by the way—he can afford to retire from public life and spend the balance of his days in making money out of paving contracts. It would be hard on the Twenty-second warders, we know, but as they were ambitious to be represented in the Legislature by W. F. Smith, Esq., they really have no good cause for complaint if he makes them pay handsomely for the luxury. It is sad to think, however, that as in all such cases the innocent must suffer with the guilty, and that those who did not vote for him will be compelled to pay as well as those who did. This is one of the inconveniences of our political system, and it must be borne with as good grace as the victims are able to command; and if the people of the Sixteenth district are obliged to pay tribute to Smith and the "ring" of which he is the immediate representative, it is to be hoped the depletion of their pockets will at least teach them the importance of sending proper men to Harrisburg to make laws for them.

THE PHILADELPHIA DRINKING SALOONS.

THE number of drinkings saloons officially reported in Philadelphia is 4159; and it is estimated that nearly 3000 places at which liquor is sold are not embraced in this list, so that there are about seven thousand rum-mills, of high and low degree, in constant operation. If we grant that it is neither possible nor desirable to enforce a prohibitory liquor law, and concede that the raging thirst of confirmed inebriates or the insatiable appetites of lovers of intoxicating beverages will prompt them to override or evade all restrictive statutes, the great question still remains whether a civilized and Christianized community cannot and should not prevent such an immense number of saloons from flaunting temptation at every street corner, and holding out irresistible lures to the weak and wavering at every favorite resort. Even where vice cannot be extirpated, much may be accomplished by diminishing the number and extent of its allurements; and the temperance men, moderate drinkers, and confirmed inebriates of Philadelphia, one and all, should seriously inquire whether, for the interests of all concerned, the present system of licensing is not about the worst that could possibly be devised. It springs in a great measure out of the deep hostility manifested by the temperance men some years ago to the old system of having tavern licenses granted exclusively by the courts, and of punishing all who sold liquor without such a license; and whatever may have been the motives of those who urged this change, there can be no doubt that they have practically made bad worse, multiplied temptations, and increased the number of victims of intemperance. What can be done to remedy so startling an evil? To let matters take their present course is the worst possible policy. As a first step towards reform the whole question should be handed over, in a financial sense at least, to the control of the city. As matters are now arranged the whole burden imposed by intemperance falls directly upon this municipality, which they must pay, in supporting the County Prison, the Almshouse, and the police, about two millions of dollars per annum, while the State derives the whole revenue from tavern licenses. It obtains from this source but a meagre pittance—only a few hundred thousand dollars annually—or about one dollar for every ten that Philadelphia must spend in consequence of the sale of liquor within her limits. Such a regulation is so manifestly unjust that it has been abandoned elsewhere, and Philadelphia is probably the only large city in the United States so shamefully swindled by unjust legislation. If there is no other way of getting at this matter, let the State Legislature pass a law requiring Philadelphia to pay the average sum now derived by the State from the taverns in this city, with the understanding that our municipal authorities, or an excise board, can impose such a tax as they deem proper upon our drinking saloons. By this change a municipal revenue of from $500,000 to $1,000,000 could easily be raised; the police force could be required to insist upon its collection and to aid in the arrest of those who sought to evade it; and, in the financial aspect of this matter, one crying source of injustice would be removed.

As an additional help, the system proposed by Gerrit Smith, at a National Temperance Convention, a few years ago, might also be adopted. It would make the hatérs of bad and especially injurious liquor allies, to some extent, of the prohibitionists, instead of their inveterate foes. This end could be attained by subjecting to punishment, by the courts, the unscrupulous venders of poisons labelled whisky or brandy, just as a man who habitually poisoned his fellow-beings by dispensing arsenic or strychnine would be punished. A woman died suddenly in the southern part of this city a few days ago, and one of the witnesses at the inquest testified that the immediate cause of her death was "drinking the worsest whisky that ever was sold;" and such cases frequently occur. Trained moderate drinkers shrink from half the stuff sold in our saloons as they would shrink from the vilest compounds that were ever made by a professional poisoner. And there can be no doubt that the drinking saloons of Philadelphia actually poison (we do not mean in the prohibition sense, which implies that all alcoholic preparations are poisonous, but in a medical sense) thousands of citizens every year, sending them to their graves by preparations as deadly in their nature as arsenic or prussic acid. Men who occasionally take a gless of lager beer, wine, or brandy, know this fact even better than the temperance men know it, and the question is worth considering whether, as jurymen, they would not convict the dispenser of such infernal mixtures; and whether a series of such convictions would not go far to root out of the community thousands of the rum-mills which are now sowing broadcast fatal diseases, as well as perpetually flaunting temptations. If liquor must be sold in our midst, restrictions of some kind are better than no restrictions at all; and it is becoming especially necessary that the power of poisoning the community should be restrained, as well as that Philadelphia should be, in part, relieved of the heavy financial burden now imposed upon her by intemperance.

NOTICES.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

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With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

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TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

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FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x180 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR.,
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WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,

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Patronage respectfully solicit 2 3 fmw12t

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New Spring Overcoat

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And to those desiring one for

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Attractive Inducements

Of a large and

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Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

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Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 mwfm6mrp

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Spring Horses,

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Pique Trimmings, Royal Ruffings.
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New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
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Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
500 dozen Towels, at less than regular prices.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
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White Goods, White Goods.
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Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, French Nainsooks.
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India Twill Long Cloths, etc. Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, and 37½c.
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Gents' Shirt Fronts, all Linen, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, and 75c. Boys' Shirt Fronts. 3 1

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IMPORTERS OF

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Spring Importations,

NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.

Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at

Popular Prices,

To insure large sales.

Preparatory to Removal

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BRADBURY'S,
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Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

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PRINTING ROOMS,

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company

OF THE

United States of America.

For the Year Ending Dec 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870.....$1,224,482·40

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Premiums on Policies.....$540,982·18
Extras, etc..... 1,813·78
Interest..... 96,885·05
$739,680·96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Claims by Death and Annuity...$105,848·30
Surrendered Policies..... 19,578 65
Reinsurance..... 17,080·40
Taxes..... 10,511 19
Expenses..... 218,807·33
$371,855 87

Increase in Net Assets during the year, $367,825·09

$1,592,307·49

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Cash on hand and in Bank... $89,707·74
$400,000 U. S. Bonds (cost)..... 452,597 60
$86,500 Virginia State 6s (cost). 16,747·26
Dominion of Canada 6s (cost). 63,878 33
Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate..... 339,366 70
Loans on Bonds and Stocks (worth $902,900)..... 591,000·00
Loans on other securities..... 28,532 70
Office Furniture and all other property..... 10,457·16
$1,592,307·49

Present Value of Reinsured policies..... $16,359 00
Premiums Deferred-(Semi-annually and Quarterly)..... 94,443·00
Premiums in Course of Collection..... 33,265·00
Market Value of Investments in excess of Cost..... 17,377·74
Interest accrued..... 11,354·00
$173,289·74

Gross Assets, January 1, 1871.....$1,765,598·23
Number of Policies in force, January 1, 1871.....7,259
Amount of Policies in force, January 1, 1871.....$13,543,637 00

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of

$765,597·23,

Which, with the Capital Stock of

$1,000,000,

Makes a total amount of available and valuable Assets of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 23-100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders.

A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid method, and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely reinsure its risks on that date, was $807,389.

A careful examination of the above figures, and of the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA affords to its Policy-Holders that which is the most desirable in any Life Insurance Company, namely, *abundant security*.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per cent; that is, the Company has more than $200 for each $100 of liability. 3 1 wfm6t4p

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

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GLOVES.

$1 FOR THE "JOSEPH" KID GLOVE.

BEST $1 GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

At $1, "Joseph" Opera and Party Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" new Spring Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" best $1 Glove imported.
At $1·25, the celebrated "La Belle" Glove.
At $1·25, the most beautiful Shades for evening.
At $1·25, "La Belle," White, Opera and Party Shades.
At 75 cents, a job lot White Kid Gloves.
At 50 cents, the balance of our Soiled Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Plush Lined Gloves.
At 13 cents, Children's warm Gloves. 2 pairs, 25c.
At $1, Children's Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1, Children's White Kid Gloves.
At $1 50, Gents' White and Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1 50, Gents' Kid Gloves, all colors.
At 25 cents, Gents' English Half Hose, regular made.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose.
At 50 cents, Gents' Scarfs, worth $1; half price.
At 61 cents Gents Scarfs, worth $1·25; half price.
At Old Prices. Shirt Fronts, of our own make.
At less than wholesale prices, White Piques.
1000 yards Hamburg Edging and Inserting, much below regular prices, at

BARTHOLOMEW'S

2 22 wstf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMISSIONS.

From the Harrisburg State Journal.

Two weeks ago we published the fact that a scheme had been organized for the purpose of farming out the government of the city of Philadelphia, that Tweed, the king of the Tammany ring in New York, was at the bottom of it, and that $1000 was the price offered for a vote in the Legislature in favor of a bill establishing these "commissions." On the same day that we wrote thus a special despatch from Philadelphia, to the Pittsburg *Commercial*, announced the same fact. Since then other newspapers have taken up the matter, and, in almost every case, have condemned it in unmeasured terms. The engineers of the scheme attempted to purchase the silence of the Philadelphia papers, but signally failed. Every one of the respectable daily journals there, both Republican and Democratic, have condemned the project as an attempt to plunder the tax-payers and to override the rights of the people.

This very general discussion has called out many of the facts relative to the origin, progress, and design of this movement. A few of the weakest and meanest Republicans in the city, joined by a few Democrats of like social and political character, conspired to capture the city government and to divide the public patronage and the private plunder among themselves, their associates, and backers. Two of these Republicans and one Democrat made a pilgrimage to New York, to learn from the great sachem of the Tammany tribe how to "set up the job." Mr. Tweed entered very enthusiastically into the scheme, and went so far as to offer to supply the cash necessary to "put it through." It was at this first interview that the idea was advanced that this would be a practical way of capturing the city and turning its majority ever to the Democracy. During several years past, in the State outside of Philadelphia, the vote between the political parties has been nearly even. The majority in the city has usually decided the election: whatever party, therefore, can cast a large majority vote there, may count with reasonable certainty on carrying the State. This theory was put forth by Mr. Tweed, much to the delight of the Democratic and one of the Republican members of the self-constituted exploring expedition to New York. The other Republican was not quite low enough to be party to such treason to his party. He was shocked at the suggestion and withdrew.

This envoy extraordinary returned and made due report to the conspirators. It was then determined to organize other commissions, to be clothed by act of Assembly with plenal power in their respective departments. A Commission of Highways, with power to lay out, open, grade, and pave streets without application to court or other authority, a Commission of Police and Fire, with an increase of the police to 2000; a Tax Commission, with authority to levy, collect, and disburse the public revenues. The commissions are so constituted as to be composed of five members, two of whom are staunch Democrats, two fair Republicans, and one namby-pamby Republican, who will sell out cheap. The Police and Fire Commission is to be composed of seven members—three Democrats, three Republicans, and the Mayor ex-officio. There has been a vast deal of doctoring, cathartical and surgical, done and endured in the efforts to fix up these commissions so as exactly to provide for all contingencies. There is great difficulty experienced in finding an honorable Republican willing to be crucified between two thieves. It is necessary, however, to have some one as a figure-head to give respectability, associated with two villains and two Democrats. A score, more or less, have been named, but none will lend themselves to this infamous conspiracy to rob the people.

The city government now, in every department, excepting only the police, is Republican, and at the next election the people will choose a Republican Mayor, thus making the departments harmonious in politics. The proposition to organize commissions is a deliberate and well-considered conspiracy to seize the government, to gain control of the Legislature, for the purpose of repealing the registry law, so that any required majority for the Democrats may be recurned in the city. Thus Pennsylvania is to give its electoral vote for the Tammany candidate for President in 1872. Its executive and legislative departments are to be made Democratic, and all are to be managed in the interest of the New York Democracy; that is, the worst elements of both the Republican and Democratic parties have conspired to snatch, for purposes of plunder, the Government of the United States from the control of the more liberal and respectable portions of those parties. New York city and State is already solely under the selfish and extravagant rule of those conspirators; the next attempt is to be made in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. With these two powerful and populous States firmly in their clutches, further conquests will be easy and rapid.

Of course, the Democracy in the Legislature are expected to vote solidly for the bills establishing these commissions; the Republican majority in the House is to be overcome by bribery. Thus far it may be possible for the conspirators to go, though we shall not believe, until compelled to, that so much venality exists in the House of Representatives. For Governor Geary to affix his official signature to these bills is impossible. No man conversant with the history of his public life, or professing even the most limited knowledge of his character, will, for an instant, entertain the idea of his lending himself to such an infamous schme. We understand the leading conspirators say that "friends of the Governor are put on the commissions, and they will secure executive approval of the bills." It is false! No man who is a true friend of Governor Geary will even brook the insinuation that there is a shadow of chance for obtaining his signature to acts of the nature and scope contemplated by these vampires. To bills asked for by the people, favored by the public press, and obtained by honest legislation, the Governor will give his approval. In this case, however, the reverse is true, and from our knowledge of the official integrity, party loyalty, personal honesty, wisdom, and large, good common sense of his Excellency, we declare, without fear of contradiction, that there is not, never has been, and never will be, a ghost of a chance to obtain the name of John W. Geary to any instrument of the nature and design of those that are to be submitted for the authorization of commissions for the government of Philadelphia. We have not seen the Governor for a week, nor have we been honored with his views on the subject, but so much we set down as fact. He will not, he cannot, countenance this villany. We doubt if the boldest of the villains have the courage to ask him to. Meantime, however, let all honest men everywhere assail this conspiracy, expose its nature, and defeat, if possible, its passage through the House and Senate; if they fail to throttle it, the Governor will come to the relief of the people, by crushing the serpent's head under his official heel.

THE SOLDIER AND THE INDIAN.

The Possibility of the White and the Red Man Living Together in Peace—The Impositions on the Indians and the Government—The Manifest Duty of Congress.

We have received from William Welsh, Esq., of this city a letter written by a well-known army officer, relative to the Indian troubles and the duty of the Government in the present crisis. The writer knows thoroughly whereof he affirms, and what he says will command the earnest attention of thinking people. In introduction Mr. Welsh says:—

"General Gibbon, the writer of the following letter, is a brave officer who had much intercourse with Indians in Florida and elsewhere. He is able to trace Indian wars to their true source, but the mere statement of wrongs makes a feeble impression upon the reader, although strengthened by the Indian's piteous complaint, 'Our words never reach the ear of the Great Father!' How quickly the whole nation would be aroused to action if even a score of white landed proprietors had been coerced to yield up the most of their possessions, and the annual payment therefor taken for political patronage, and the right of petition denied except through the very men who were defrauding them! If a few whites thus treated would make an irresistible appeal to us as men and citizens, surely a little zeal on the part of those who have witnessed similar wrongs to our Indian wards should not seem unnatural. It is said that no advocate for the re-introduceion of slavery could now be elected to Congress in any portion of the United States, so great is the change of sentiment, but the bare thought of the costliness in life-blood of this change causes an involuntary shudder. Defrauded Indian chiefs and warriors have often asked me if any thing but warring against the white man could induce this Government to deal honorably with the red man. The change of public sentiment in favor of the Indian has been so rapid within the last two years that surely a bloodless revolution is at hand. The present Congress during the few remaining days of its session will no doubt give practical evidence of this blessed change."

GENERAL GIBBON'S LETTER.

FORT SHAW, Montana Territory, Feb. 11, 1871.

My Dear Sir:—I have just finished reading your very interesting Indian report, sent me, I presume, by Mr. G. H. Stuart. Its perusal fills me with renewed confidence in the scheme, now for the first time inaugurated, for the peaceful conquest of these people.

There are two means, and I believe but two, of rendering the occupancy of this country by the two races, white and red, possible. One is peaceful and the other is warlike, and I for one prefer the former. One principal reason why the warlike has been used heretofore almost universally is in consequence of the almost inconceivable corruption existing in the Indian Bureau, which scarcely any one ever entered except for the avowed object of making a fortune, and he was unfortunate indeed who failed to succeed. Knowing as I do the corruptions which formerly existed, and the impositions upon both the Indians and the Government, the only wonder to me is that we have ever been able to have peace with any of the tribes. The Indians themselves express in their own eloquent way how desolate and abandoned is their condition when they say "that their Great Father is so far off that their words never reach his ear." Thank God! they are now closer to his ear than they have ever been before. No one not personally cognizant of the facts can conceive of the abuses formerly existing in the Indian Department. (The recital of fearful abuses is omitted lest the innocent might suffer for wrongs done by their fathers.)

This is the kind of thing which you, gentlemen, are called upon to unearth, expose, and correct, and, judging from your report, you are in a fair way of doing it. The officers of the army have heretofore not been in a position to make this exposure themselves, but I feel sure they will do all in their power to aid you in doing it, and will bid you heartily God-speed in your undertaking. As a class, they have no ambition for a war with Indians, and prefer to see them kept peaceful by the conciliatory means and the justice which they have *never* thus far received. Fighting Indians has this great disadvantage compared with the system you are following—for, besides the loss of life and greater expense, the result, when any definite result is reached, is the extermination of the Indians, for war with them must be that and nothing else.

My observation convinces me that the wild Indian of this country is susceptible of great cultivation and is open to appeals to his better nature, which he possesses as well as the white man, and, in fact, in a higher degree than the great majority of the white men with whom he comes in contact in our Western country. If a different idea has heretofore prevailed, it has been in consequence of the bad qualities developed in the Indian nature by an association with the worst qualities of the white man, just as evil communications corrupt children; for Indians in their wild state are but grown children, and, like them, soon learn to distinguish intuitively their friends from their enemies. Like children, too, their acts are all the result of impulse and not of reason. When these impulses are bad their acts are so, and the reverse. So all our endeavors should be to incite them to good impulses, with the certainty of good acts following. I have often observed with children that no matter how bad they are by nature, they generally manage to restrain their evil propensities in the presence of those they know are their friends, and that such is the case with Indians I know. The most successful man in managing and controlling them I ever saw always had this one fixed principle, never to deceive them, and he always asserted that it was more difficult to regain the confidence of an Indian once deceived than it was to gain that confidence originally. This man, the late Captain John C. Casey, of the army, could go about anywhere in Florida with safety when no other white man could do so. The fact that good men are sometimes murdered and inhumanely tortured is no argument against this view, for when the Indian is at war and excited to fury, his impulse is to torture and kill all white enemies, and he cannot tell a friend on sight. Persevere then, my dear sir, in your good work of civilization and conciliation, and rest assured that your efforts will meet with the hearty endorsement of every fair-minded man in the country.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN GIBBON, Col. 7th Infantry.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT *The Fairy Circle*, *The Custom of the Country*, and *Who Speaks First?* will be represented this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the principal characters.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *The Little Detective*.

AT THE CHESNUT *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be represented this evening, with Mr. Davenport as "Sir Giles Overreach."

AT CONCERT HALL a musical entertainment will be given this evening, in which the child violinist, Americus, and other artists will appear.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be a matinee performance to-day. The drama of *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* will be represented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl and other curiosities will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The sale of single seats for any one of the nine performances of German opera will commence to-day at the Academy of Music and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street. The opera season will commence on Friday evening next with the performance of Halevy's *Jewess*. *Stradella* will be given on Saturday afternoon, and *William Tell* on Monday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

THE SOLACE OF AGE.—PLANTATION BITTERS is an agreeable compound of St. Croix rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative, and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is that most invaluable of invigorants, Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons, PLANTATION BITTERS is recommended as an unequalled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietor, viz., the testimony of thousands in the decline of life who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to fourscore years and upwards.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all affections of the throat. Druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents per box. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

DIED.

McCLUSKEY.—On the 26th instant, FRANCIS McCLUSKEY, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1209 N. Second street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

TOBIAS.—On the morning of the 28th ult., J. SENNEFF TOBIAS, only son of Joseph F. and Mary Anna Tobias.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1705 Locust street, on Friday afternoon, March 3, at 2 o'clock. §§§

WAINWRIGHT—On the 27th instant, JOHN WAINWRIGHT, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, No. 627 Vine street, on Thursday, 2d instant, at 10 o'clock. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 2.

Subject: "MODERN CHIVALRY."

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.

BILLINGS, 16. "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," 20. KILPATRICK, 23. CADY STANTON, 27. GRAND CONCERT, 30.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 2 28 3t

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Special services every evening this week in the Lecture-room. Prayer-meeting at 7½; preaching at 8 o'clock. Sermon MONDAY EVENING by Rev. R. B. ALLEN, D. D., TUESDAY by Rev. G. F. WISWELL, D. D., WEDNESDAY by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., THURSDAY by Rev. EDWARD H. NEVIN, D. D., FRIDAY by Rev. H. C. McCOOK. All are invited. 2 27 5t*

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the Managers of the RAILROAD CAR TRUST of Philadelphia, held on the 25th instant, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st of March, 1871, at the Office of the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST and SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.

C. L. BORIE,
2 28 3t Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the managers of the LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, of Philadelphia, held on the 25th instant, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Taxes, was declared payable, on and after the 1st of March, 1871, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.

2 28 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Board of Managers of the Continental Hotel Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after March 1 1871, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 709 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
2 27 6t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 122 South SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The Semi-annual Dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share upon the capital stock of this company will be paid at this Office on and after the 1st of March prox.

2 27 3t F. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent there will be choral services and sermon every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon this evening by Rev. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., of New York. 1t*

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability.

BARTLETT,
2 28tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ COME ONE COME ALL, AND EXAMINE the beautiful specimens of Printing which can be copied by Letter Press executed by HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts. 1t

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Pianos, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 1 31 3mrp

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

$200,000

WORTH OF

CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE

TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6 75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7 75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3 50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES,

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper,

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY, (2 2 2mrp*

Salesroom of the American Watch.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 26 PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

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MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *1st*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end (Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Par per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
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THE MONOPOLY CENTRE.

From the N. Y. World.

Where better than in Philadelphia should the managers of monopoly meet in council? On its ideal hills rests the empire of protection. There lives protection's pope, whose infallibility is not questioned, although his temporalities, mainly consisting of coal-mines in Schuylkill, are obviously in danger. There, too, is the great railway corporation whose grasp, if life and strength survive, seems destined to clutch the throat of the nation, and whose ruin, if ruin it be, will create a vortex whose destructive agitation will reach far away. Nominally a Pennsylvania corporation—for, unlike our Erie and its other broad-gauge connections, it owes no allegiance beyond the limits of a single State—it is really a congeries of corporations, extending from the Delaware far westward of the Mississippi, and administered by a purely local directory. But this is not all. If its feelers, its long and extending line of leased and subsidized corporations, and possibly legislatures, were directed only westward, there would be some semblance of policy and economy in what it is doing and what it was created to do—to empty Western produce into the lap of Philadelphia. But so paltry an end does not content the restless adventurers who control this enterprise. They disclaim the Union Pacific, the memory of Oakes Ames being too fresh; but they have a finger in one line of steamships to Japan and guarantee the bonds of another to Liverpool. And they are actually invading the South! What possible legitimate object can a company, incorporated to build a road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and nothing else, have in buying up or building a railroad from Aquia creek to Richmond? This is restless exorbitance with a vengeance; and if we were to say or hint that it and the feverish irritability which is shown at any attempt at diet or restraint were sure signs of an approaching catastrophe, we should not be far wrong. It won't do to say that we, as New Yorkers, have no interest in this. Ours is the interest to see the Pennsylvania Railroad, giving us the shortest line to the West, a reasonable success. If it chooses to waste its surplus means or borrow more money in buying up New Jersey and making Philadelphia a way station, the greater is our interest. But above all has this community an interest in averting a financial catastrophe whose fearful eddies will know no narrow limit. That such a catastrophe will come unless the progress of this sort of adventure be checked we firmly believe. Let us look for a moment at this divergence into Virginia, and further South, for it is to reach Georgia. From Aquia creek to Richmond is a well-stocked, well-built road, administered under a local charter. To seduce this mature maiden was the first aim of the Philadelphia Lotharios. They offered to buy, and pay in bonds of their own, or in those of others guaranteed by them. There was no reluctance to sell, but an old-fashioned, dogged, stupid sort of repugnance to take doubtful securities in payment. Such, on full examination, they thought the Pennsylvania bonds, or guarantee even, and the scheme failed. Fot to be foiled, "Briareus" (as the *Press* felicitously calls the company) put one of its idle hands on an old charter from Alexandria to Richmond, and with the other ninety-nine, or as many as could be spared from holding the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Georgia, seized reconstructed Virginia at her capital. She struggled, as Georgia had done before, but in vain; and, as we are now advised, all the needed legislation in that quarter has been secured.

If uneasy lies the head which wears a crown, manifestly disturbed and restless is the slumber of the corporation whose pillow is stuffed with many charters and through whose curtains glare the glances of many creditors. Such is specially the case with this one, whose bed its late annual report describes as all thornless roses. At the annual meeting in Philadelphia the patient showed feverish irritation. A gentleman of the highest social standing, a former director, a stockholder—if not in his own right, as trustee for others—offered a resolution of common inquiry. All he asked was "a clear and comprehensive balance sheet of the company's liabilities and assets." Great was the wrath thereat. The directors felt themselves insulted by this mean, business-like suggestion. It was asking Lord Avondale for his marriage certificate, or Daniel McFarland cross-examining Mr. Beecher; and the result was that, while the directory was dumbfounded by the sacrilege, their solicitor, the paid advocrte of the corporation, was put forward to snub and insult the recalcitrant stockholder; and he did it thoroughly, saying that "it was a simple impertinence," and the directors and their *claqueurs* cheered. Such things don't happen even in this demoralized metropolis. But what does all this prove? Strength, stability, the consciousness of unimpaired resources? Far, very far, from it. We have more than once recalled, in warning, the memory of the days of triumph and of woe which we read of when another Pennsylvania corporation—a pigmy alonside of this—domineered in its day of apparent strength, and died in agony. Mr. Hulme fared no worse in this year of grace than did a government director or a Jackson Democrat who dared to ask a question in Philadelphia thirty years ago. There is the same hollow laudation, with one chosen specimen of which our words of warning cease:—

"Here we have (says the *Press*) a corporation, Briareus-like, holding within its iron hands the commerce of a continent, and bringing to our very doors the trade of the Orient. To-day there are owned and operated by the company thirty-six hundred of miles of railroads tributary to Philadelphia, which number will be shortly increased by the extension of the road to the Gulf of Mexico on the south and the Pacific Ocean on the West."

Nothing is wanting but a service of plate. "I have my suspicions," says a great searcher into infirmity, "of testimonials. In my experience of life I always feel shy about them, and when a party gets one, somehow, look out to hear of a smash up next month. *Absit omen!* I say again."

FARM-WORK FOR WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

President Abbott of the Michigan Agricultural College states that the experiment of admitting women to the institution has proved in the highest degree successful. "They study," he says, "botany, chemistry, horticulture, surveying, and other branches. Their progress in study is exceptionally rapid. Their work so far has been to prepare seed for the ground, to transplant the lighter plants, prune shrubbery," etc. Here is a career for all grades of women which has common sense to commend it. There is no reason why girls should not be taught scientific agriculture as well as boys, and made fit to transact the head-work of a farm. Notwithstanding the inertness of the Southern women, it has long been no uncommon thing to find them intelligent and skilful planters. Some of the largest estates in Virginia before the war were under the management of women; and in Kentucky, among the most successful stock-raisers, who amassed large fortunes by sales to Government, were some half-dozen of the fair but shrewd sex. These women obtained their knowledge insensibly by home-training; but it is certainly as easily acquired by study as that of medicine or theology, and is surely a more wholesome and safer work. A woman may have a message from God to the world to deliver or not. She may or may not have the peculiar mental and physical skill to fit her for a surgeon; but the ground is always waiting to be tilled and seed to be planted. Besides, if her crops fail, she alone is the loser; she has tampered with the bodies and souls only of turnips and potatoes.

The very lowest grades of farm work ought to be open to women. There is a sort of chivalric horror in this country of a woman doing field work, whereas the fact is that half of the stout Irish and German women who come here have been used to it at home, and, with our own negro field hands, are among the few healthy women in the country. The soil is light; the instruments for lightening labor are in general use. If half the women starving in New York to-day over needle and wash-tub were put at outdoor work in the spring, they would find themselves better paid for less actually exhausting labor, and in stronger health than ever before in their lives. Our social structure is crowded, stifled we might say, with educated, idle young girls, without work, or lovers, or enough to eat, crying out, "What shall we do to be saved?" Ordinarily they betake themselves to lecturing or writing, on the hypothesis that because they want bread and butter they are qualified to be the world's teachers. A young man of their calibre, not fancying that idleness or discontent could anoint him with holy chrism, would go to a trade and become a respectable carpenter or blacksmith. These women, who fancy suffrage will give them healthier souls in sounder bodies, could find both if they chose in the skill, the head and hand-craft, the open air, the softening contact with Nature of this slighted farm-work. Many branches of it seem only suitable for a woman's nicer eye and defter fingers; the whole nursery business, from the care of seedlings, budding, grafting, to the final labelling and sales; the cultivation of the smaller fruits—especially the berries—seed-farms, the planting and sorting of herbs, all of which are the most rapidly profitable divisions of agriculture, are peculiarly fitted to women, and successfully worked by them.

We especially urge this matter on women with a small capital of two or three hundred dollars, and a family often of boys depending on them. Such women crowd the cities; they all invariably choose the same method of starving, viz., penny shops, where they will sell groceries or "trimmings," and come on the town every winter as beggars, while their children find the quickest road to perdition in the gutters. The wisest course for every such woman is to go West, take the quarter section of land waiting for her, and put the common sense which teaches her to buy soap and tape into the raising of corn and potatoes. Next best to that is the purchase of an acre or two, say in New Jersey, where land may be had on the railroads running into New York for $50 and $75 per acre, and the raising of truck for the city market. She may not make a fortune, but she will fill her hungry children's mouths, keep them in pure air and pure influences, and give them a trade for life without expense.

MR. DISRAELI AND WAR.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Although the press of this country may sometimes talk saucily and Congress vote impudently where England is concerned, our venerable parent has the most palpable assurances before her eyes that the United States entertain no warlike intentions towards her. We have disbanded our great armies, and sent all the people who composed them home to their work. In the arts of civilization which now engage them, such as railroad building, farming, manufacturing, merchandising, and steamboating, these great masses have already begun to forget that they ever were soldiers; and any reminder of the fact only serves to inspire expressions of hatred and disgust for war, rather than any desire to embark in it again.

Our navy has been sold and scattered to the four corners of the earth, till we have only enough good vessels left to serve as pleasure yachts for our more puffy naval officials. Our seaboard fortifications remain uncompleted, and the most languid attention is paid to all complaints of the indefensible condition of our long line of seacoast. The whole course of legislation since the close of the slaveholders' Rebellion has been directed to the end of extinguishing our whole military and naval establishments; and we undertake to say that it would be difficult to point out a mode in which this praiseworthy result could have been more rapidly and thoroughly accomplished than that we have employed. Our army of a million has gone down to a few squads, numbering perhaps 30,000 in all; and these are no more than sufficient to do police duty on our Indian frontier. Without an army, without a navy, and most inadequate coast defences, and not the slightest effort anywhere to supply our deficiencies, we think England must see—and all the world besides—that of all things that the United States are now anticipating, a foreign war is the furthest from the public thought.

If any evidence could establish the fact that this country will not commence a war with any power unless it is first attacked, this which we have now cited would seem to be conclusive. We commend it to Mr. Disraeli's attention, in the hope that it will allay his nervousness. For from his late utterances, it would appear that he thinks our wordy philippics and our Congressional indiscretions must be the forerunner of hostilities between England and America.

For ourselves, we believe in nothing of the sort. And, notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's intimations, we do not believe England intends to wage war against us with a view to mend our manners, of which the Tory leader so much complains. Thus we are not ruffled at his observations, and shall refrain from retorts so easily framed out of the Parliamentary reports of exultant malignity so often manifested during the late joint contest of the slaveholders and Mr. Disraeli's party in England to destroy the Government of the United States.

There is an abiding conviction in the American public mind which tempers the wrath it has felt toward England for this grievous offence. This is, that we have no need to come to blows with her to secure the withdrawal of her flag from the American continent. The growth and rapid expansion of this country are so great as to make it palpable to every observer that England could not successfully contend with us for the protection of an acre of ground on the continent by force of arms. That this belief is shared by Her Majesty's Government, its whole line of policy and course of conduct for the past five years strongly attest.

Fully recognizing this state of facts, the American becomes placid in view of the future, which he is generally in no indiscreet haste to realize. Every day rapidly increases the great disparity in the military power of the two nations on this continent, and renders more and more clear the coming event. It is thus that our Uncle Samuel is led to perceive the folly of thinking of any appeal to arms to get rid of British power in America; and so he sees his army dissolve and his navy go to decay with composure, knowing it will not perceptibly postpone the day of triumph over British rule in America.

Senator Howard's late resolution offered in the Senate, declaring that we should insist on the cession of British America in the high commission, was nothing but a buncombe proceeding. That distinguished Senator retires on the fourth of March, and this was his Parthian arrow. He acts on the maxim of Sir William Temple, that no man should return home from public service without striving to have some good hits at his back for his constituents. But the resolution reflects no considerate opinion in any quarter.

The questions of withdrawing the British flag from Canada, and of the cession of that country to the United States, are separate and totally different questions. We might ask for the former, nay, insist upon it, and yet be a long way from annexation. Annexation involves the exercise of popular rights, the right of the people to choose their own government; and it could only be accomplished by the violation of our own most highly-cherished theory of government, without the assent of the people themselves who are to be annexed. As a government based on republican principles, we cannot agree to a barter and sale of provinces and people without reference to their own opinions and desires. Unpeopled territory we may acquire; but beyond this we may not go, except for high reasons of state, such as do not now attach to the acquisition of Canada.

This question must therefore be necessarily deferred to some future high commission, to which Canada and the United States can alone be parties. It is an undercurrent which involves a perception of this fact, along with the others we have referred to, that is the true source of such utterances as Mr. Disraeli's, and of a good deal more of the same sort, as well as of sundry explanatory British and Canadian criticisms on the aims, objects, and powers of the commission soon to assemble. Its deliberations and conclusions will involve a recognition of facts and anticipations that Englishmen do not relish, and would avoid, while they yet see they are inevitable. This accounts for and must excuse the irritabilities of which Mr. Disraeli's remarks are an example. Aggravated by one thing, they yet discourse angrily upon another. Such is human nature.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

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261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
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	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

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James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13§

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851'78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14§

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby,

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 1 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 187,050
$2,283,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,900
United States Government Loans	326,933
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,940
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	69,450
Cash in Bank	281,040
Loans on Collateral Security	31,430
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,490
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,203
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 9§

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS . 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7t
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 26

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
3 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Consolidated Tinking, etc. No. 128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

TEN MINUTES IN THE PARIS BOURSE.

John F. Graff, Esq., long and favorably known as "Graybeard," of Forney's *Press*, contributes a highly interesting article under the above title to the current number of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, a portion of which we quote:—

I shall always cherish with peculiar delight the recollections of my visit to the Old World, and the felicity I experienced in mingling with its people, admiring its monuments of art, architecture, and literature, and sauntering among its ruins. What I propose now, however, is a brief description of an incident in my European experience more strange than pleasing—my visit to the great Money Exchange of the French metropolis, or Palace de la Bourse.

In accordance with my natural tendency to violent transitions, I made it a rule while abroad, whenever it was practicable to do so, to witness in quick succession the great opposite extremes. I drove through the Bois de Boulogne and descended the Catacombs on the same day for precisely this reason:—In the former I encountered Parisians, gay, dashing, superb, hilarious *above ground;* in the latter I saw the disjointed skeletons of their fathers and kindred, assorted and shelved like the wares of a merchant, in a grim, awful, ghastly cavern of the dead.

My visit to *La Bourse* was a scarcely less striking transition from the crypts of the Pantheon. In the latter I had examined the tombs of Mirabau, Marat, Voltaire, and Rosseau, and been well nigh deafened by the thundering and very remarkable echoes of the place, sounding as if the immense structure was being battered to its base by successive volleys of artillery. In the former I was about to hear, not the dead sounds of subterranean masonry, but, as it seemed to me, the living echoes of hell itself.

First, as the name. *Bourse* in French, *Borse* in German, and *Birza* in Russia, are supposed to have their origin in the belief that the first gathering of the kind occurred early in the sixteenth century at Bruges, in Belgium, in the house of a M. Van der Beurse. This is not the only instance in which the Dutch have led the *van* in popular modern ideas.

The Paris Bourse is situated in the very heart of the city, and occupies an entire square, with streets on its four sides, the edifice itself being surrounded by a colonnade of sixty-six Corinthian pillars, and presented a very imposing appearance as we approached its western front from Rue Vivienne. The area of this structure is 212 by 126 feet, and its four corners are embellished by statues representing Industry, Agriculture, Commerce, and Navigation.

The time of commencing business at this institution is 12 o'clock; its hour of adjournment 3 P. M.; and as I had learned that its most appalling climax was usually reached at 1:30, I directed my driver to land me there at that hour. It was 1:20 when I arrived. The street in front was densely thronged with vehicles. It was a beautiful October day, and for a few moments I kept my seat in the open *voiture de place*, surveying the stately edifice and the excited crowd of at least two hundred men that surged beneath the western portico. I was full fifty paces from the entrance, but the sound that issued from within was quite audible, and suggested the "rushing, mighty wind" employed as a figure to describe the advent of the Spirit's power on the day of Pentacost—not doubting, however, that the noise which I heard was caused by a very different spirit. I alighted and ascended the steps, passed through the outer throng, and entered the portals of the far-famed Exchange. I was not an altogether inexperienced observer, having previously attended the Exchanges of London and Amsterdam, witnessed the exhibitions in the New York Gold Room, and heard the howlings of the Wall street bulls and bears. But all these were like the crooing of doves compared to the acoustic diabolism into which I was now to be initiated. As I entered the sound grew more violent, and when I got fairly within, the scene was indescribable. I will not pretend to set down what took place, as the entire medley of incoherent sounds, unintelligibly uttered, were to me the veriest gibberish imaginable. I will only transcribe, as best I can, the never-to-be-forgotten impression then and there made upon my mind.

The sound of the thousand voices which fell upon my ear, all pitched at a key of infuriated avarice, might with one's eyes closed have suggested the raging fury that rends in shivers the rigging of a ship in a hurricane at sea; or the awful mutterings that accompany an earthquake or precede the eruption of a volcano; or the submerged moanings that issue from the inexplorable caverns of the deep; or the peals of anguish and despair that tear the hearts of a ship's crew about to take their death-leap from a burning vessel; or even the shrieks of the damned, quivering on the brink of everlasting destruction! I say that to a blind observer this vocal medley might have resembled all of these sounds, or any others outside of heaven, but it was probably not exactly like any other thing on earth, or in the waters under the earth. The money-hungering chaunt of the Paris Bourse is *sui generis*. Itself can be its only parallel.

Hundreds of spectators are witnessing the mad scene from the galleries thirty feet above. They are wise in keeping at so safe a distance. I felt myself, on the ground floor, like a lamb in a menagerie, and instinctively instituted a closer vigilance over my pocket-book. There were around me at least a thousand active participants in the business of the hour, and, *in the dark*, no living soul would have imagined that their deafening clamor proceeded from human lungs. The faces of these men were to me a deeper and more significant study than the pictures in the Louvre or the relics in the *Oury*. Here was Paris in a nutshell—the financial princes of the queen city of the whole earth, besotted, maddened, blighted, cursed to moral blindness, by "the root of all evil"—the *love of money*.

Every person in the room appeared to be screaming his utmost, and gesticulating threats of immediate homicide to the man he was speaking to. On a platform raised some eighteen inches above the floor, and occupying a large space in the centre of the room, there were more than a hundred men, who from some reason seemed to monopolize a special privilege. These men ran to and fro yelling like so many fiends, beating the air with their uplifted hands, with the perspiration coming from and tickling down their anxious faces and bald heads. There was hardly a man among them who had passed his fortieth year, and yet there was not one good head of hair—most of them were as bald as a polished pumpkin. Hair, I concluded, soon burns out with such a furnace at its roots.

But the grand climax is not yet attained. At the extreme end of the room, divided from the rest by a slight but strong railing, were some two hundred others, whose prerogative it was to do the bawling and howling *par excellence*, and here the bedlam of tongues was still more frightful. Right in their front the fury raged as if the lower regions had suddenly been deserted—as if, in fact, a very host of "rich men" had come up from their sulphurous den to make a raid on the Abrahams inside the railing, or at least to cry aloud across the impassable railing for the cooling draught; but as there were probably no Lazaruses on either side of the "gulf" in this instance, the fires in the throats of the suppliants could only rage. I observed at this part of the room that the men's eyes protruded farther from their sockets; that their expression of countenance was more frantic, and their gestures more vehement. Here come three fellows rushing through the crowd, looking like madmen. Rapid locomotion is of course impossible, and their faces look as if their eager souls were bent upon making a certain point at the peril of losing their bodies, if not their breeches. They have evidently just been executing orders with limited time, and must see their principals instantly or lose their commissions.

The entire spectacle here presented (considering that the actors are not starving beggars, but men of wealth; that they are not untutored savages, but leaders of the world's etiquette and refinement) is the most sickening commentary upon what we call "advanced civilization" that I have ever witnessed. The very sight of it robs one's nerves of electric force; and after enduring the torture for ten minutes I made my way out as if escaping from hell.

In the comparative quiet of the street the recollection of the Catacombs, with their myriads of human bones quietly laid at rest, was an agreeable relief, and it occurred to me that to the members of the Paris Bourse this subterranean receptacle of the dead ought to be a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

—Holt county, Mo., advertises for a schoo teacher with plenty of muscle.

—A Montreal man has been fined $2 for an aggravated assault upon a man who interfered to prevent his beating his sister.

—A dog, which was shut up in a church in Taunton, Mass., for five days, made sad havoc with the hymn-books in the vain search for something to appease the pangs of hunger.

—Some commotion has been caused in some Western cities by the publication of statistics from the census reports, giving the amount of real and personal property of large owners.

—The wedding trip of a rural couple in Connecticut consisted of a ride into New Haven in their own wagon, and then a trip over the street railroad from one end to the other and back again.

—Poultry of all kinds is now cheaper in Boston than it has been at this season for many years. Good turkeys sell for 15 and 23 cents, chickens at 12 and 23 cents, and frozen lots still lower.

—Twenty wives of Wolcottville recently took a sleigh-ride to Winsted, without their husbands, and in their bills at the hotel were charged with a box of cigars and a basket of champagne.

—A blast in a Vermont quarry, last week, in which seventeen kegs of powder were used, threw a block of marble forty feet long, thirty feet wide and eighteen feet deep, thirty feet, and broke it into innumerable pieces.

—A man is now on trial in Jefferson City, Mo., for murdering another by hitting him in the head with a stone at a political meeting eighteen years ago. He escaped to California, but recently returned, and was recognized.

—Judge Linton H. Stephens has been making a speech in Augusta, Ga., in which he proclaimed the reconstruction measures to be a nullity, and counseled his hearers against accepting the situation.

—A far Western paper recently appeared with two columns blank, with the exception of the note:—"By Telegraph—Special Despatches to the Pacific *Tribune*. This is where the telegraphic news ought to be; but as we didn't receive any we can't put it here."

—Miss Sarah Wilson, who gave $30,000 to the Wilson Female College, near Chambersburg, died last week at the age of seventy-five years. She had given large sums for other good purposes. She left an estate valued at about $59,000, and died intestate.

—We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement that a Democratic editor out West declares that of course we don't want San Domingo, because it is only a big rock, situated south of Florida, in the Mediterranean Sea, being a hilly climate, and unable to support life with any degree of comfort.

—There are said to be very few deaf and dumb colored persons. In Virginia, so far as is known, there is but one negro thus afflicted. In the Illinois Asylum there are two deaf mute colored young girls who found their way thither during the war, nobody knows whence or how.

—An up-country paper, two weeks ago, asked its readers:—"Has there been a clandestine marriage in town during the past week? Madame Rumor whispers softly as yet." After the whole community had speculated upon the mysterious affair for a week, and at least five couples had been pointed out as undoubtedly the parties alluded to, this vile newspaper came out and said that the item had no foundation whatever, and "was only given publicity in order to bring before our people a forcible illustration of the fact that we are prone, as a people, to gossip."

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK, 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1871

11 6

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-in. inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg., Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Manayunk, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Fullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 3·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870. Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street. FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street. SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·20 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, 10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 9·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD, District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, JAMES BAIN, City Commissioners.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR COMMERCE.

Third Annual Meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association this Noon—Harbor Master's Fees and Compulsory Pilotage.

This noon the third annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association was held at its rooms, on Walnut street, above Front. The attendance was large. John W. Everman, Esq., President, occupied the chair. The third annual report was read by the Secretary, Charles H. Steelman. From it we make these extracts:—

"There are now enrolled on our books, in good standing, 324 members and 267 vessels.

"The Treasurer reports the total receipts at $6089·49, and the disbursements for the year $3978·12.

"On comparing the Treasurer's report with that of the previous year, it will be seen that our receipts during the past year were $769·85 less than for the previous year. Upon a like comparison it will be seen that while some items of expenditure have been largely decreased, the aggregate has been increased $249. This is accounted for by the expenses of the committee to Washington, the employment of additional counsel, and the increased number of demurrage suits that have been brought during the year.

"The matter of compulsory pilotage, Harbor Master's and Port Warden's fees, still continues to occupy a large share of the attention of your board. The case of the Pilots' Association of Philadelphia against Captain John Garwood, of the schooner R. W. Godfrey, which was mentioned in our last annual report, still remains unsettled, having been decided in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of the Pilots' Association, and an appeal has been taken by your board to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"In the matter of Harbor Master's fees we have been more successful, and are pleased to say that it can be taken as a general principle that, unless services are asked and rendered, no claim of this kind can be legally collected. On Thursday (February 8) the Harbor Master applied to the City Councils for an appropriation of $1000 to pay additional counsel fees to contest the question whether our vessels can not be compelled by law to report to him or the Port Warden every trip. This request was referred to the Finance Committee of Councils, where it still is.

"In this connection we would cite the case of the Harbor Master at Charleston, S. C., against the schooner John M. Broomall. This was an action brought against the said schooner by virtue of an ordinance of the City Councils of Charleston, imposing a tax of 1½ cent per ton on all vessels coming from ports of other States. The decision in the case was as follows:—'The Constitution of the United States provides that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage.' It does not appear that the City Council, at the date of the ordinance, had, or that it now has, the consent of Congress to levy the duty thereon imposed. The decree must be for the defendant, and is so ordered and adjudged.'

"We would also call your attention to the fact that, after the 3d day of March, 1871, the authority under which the city of Baltimore exacts and collects a tax of two cents per ton on vessels arriving at that port will cease, and that no such tax can legally be collected after that time."

The report also contains the proceedings of a special meeting of the association held on the 14th of December, 1870, relative to the depressed condition of American commerce, and the measures, in its opinion, necessary for the relief of those branches in which it was more immediately interested.

The annual report was then adopted.

Mr. Henry R. Edmunds moved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of consulting with the other vessel owners' associations with a view of effecting a consolidation of the vessel interests of the United States.

In support of this motion Mr. Edmunds declared that he had learned from other associations of like nature that they wished such a consolidation of all the vessel interests of the country, in order that all matters for the improvement of them might be consistently upheld. Believing that this association was the wealthiest and the largest of all, they desired it to father all measures tending to the general improvement of the vessel interests.

Mr. Halliwell moved that the Board of Directors, instead of a committee, correspond and consult with other associations relative to consolidation. This was agreed to.

The following officers, to serve for the ensuing year, were elected:—

President—John W. Everman.
Vice-President—Captain Henry May.
Secretary—Charles H. Steelman.
Treasurer—Francis Edwards.

When our report closed the association was engaged in the election of twenty-five directors by ballot

STEEPED IN CRIME.

A Sharp and Desperate Game—A Swindler and Bigamist on His Travels—The Moral Young Man Who Gives Away Sunday School Books.

There is now in Moyamensing one individual who, if all that is said against him be true, is a villain of the deepest dye. About ten days ago Mayor Fox was in the receipt of a telegram from Messrs. James McDowell & Co., of Little Rock, Arkansas, requesting him to cause to be arrested one L. W. Hardwicke, who was represented as on a wedding tour in this city, and promising his Honor that a requisition would be forthcoming in a few days. The duty of hunting up the fugitive was given to Officer George R. Maguire, and that official began a diligent search. A few days ago, Officer Maguire was called upon by a lawyer of this city, and requested to arrest, as the lawyer said, a man by the name of L. W. Hardwicke, who had swindled him out of a sum of money. Here were two charges against the same man, and the desire, on the part of Maguire, to capture Hardwicke naturally increased. The lawyer and the officer went to work, and it was not long before their efforts were successful. Hardwicke was arraigned before Alderman McColgan, and will have a further hearing to-morrow.

The commencement of the career of Hardwicke as far as is known at present, was some time in the beginning of the month of January, when he was a passenger on a train going from Memphis to Jackson, Tennessee. While on the cars he made the acquaintance of an estimable young lady. He is a very fluent, persuasive young man, and can personate a gentleman to perfection. He used all his arts, and finally succeeded, by the aid of a string of lies, into persuading her that he was of no ordinary pattern: that he was wealthy, and of distinguished connections, etc. etc. On the arrival of the train at Jackson, the residence of the lady, whose name was a Miss Calloway, Hardwicke, by an ingenious pretense, was invited to her home. He was introduced to the family and stopped in the house a considerable time, Mr. Calloway harboring him on the supposition that he was a relative. Hardwicke while there conducted himself with courtesy; he spent money freely, talked like a book, quoted moral philosophy, gave away books to the children of the Sunday-school, represented that he did an immense business in Little Rock, and that he had large consignments of cotton in Memphis, etc. He had now secured the affections of the lady. He proposed, was accepted; they were married and started on their marriage tour for this city, where the former Miss Calloway has relatives living. Hardwicke flourished for a time as hugely here as he did in Jackson, but becoming short of funds he resumed the practice of his profession. From a lawyer, a relative of the bride, he received $250 in cash, being the amount of a draft on the First National Bank of Lynchburg, Virginia. The draft was returned protested, and instantly the suspicions of the attorney-at-law were aroused. Hardwicke was arrested, as before stated, and has been committed for a further hearing. He played a sharp and desperate game wherever he went, and many charges are standing against him. It is said that he has a wife and two children living in Keokuk, Iowa, and another wife under the name of Bailey residing at present in Western Virginia. There are now requisitions from the Governors of both Maryland and Virginia, and he will have an exceedingly hard time of it before he leaves the clutches of the various officials.

LARCENY OF WASH-CLOTHES.—A colored man giving the name of George Cribbet was arrested at Eleventh and Locust streets this morning at an early hour by Officer Fried, who found in the possession of the negro three bundles of wash-clothes, one of which was stolen from the yard of a Mr. Franks, on Eleventh street, below Locust, and the other, it was ascertained, belonged to a Mr. Ward, residing in the same vicinity. The accused has been sent to prison by Alderman Morrow.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

The Meteorological Record of the Month—A Review of the Three Winter Months.

The thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital indicated a mean temperature during the month of February of 33·93 degrees. The following shows the record of the month in detail, giving the maximum and minimum temperature of each day, and also the standing of the thermometer at 9 o'clock in the morning:—

	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	9 A. M. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	43	35	42	Rain from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. ·206
2	40	35	37	Light drizzling rain all day.
3	40	26	27	Clear A. M.; overcast M; clear P. M.
4	45	34·5	36	Clear; cloudy from 5 P. M.
5	14·5	8	13·5	Clear.
6	23	7·5	10	Clear.
7	28·5	15·5	18	Clear A. M., cloudy P. M.
8	37·5	28	30·5	Cloudy.
9	40·5	34·5	35·5	Dense fog A. M., drizzling rain. ·046.
10	37	27	32	Clear.
11	34	23	24	Clear A. M., overcast P. M.
12	32	26	31·5	Brisk snow between 12 and 7 A. M.—Rain P. M. ·820.
13	34	26·5	29.5	Slightly clouded all day.
14	30·5	28	25	Snow brisk from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. ·640
15	30·5	22·5	26·5	Cloudy.
16	48	30·5	34	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.
17	47·5	30	36	Slight rain and snow 11 A. M.
18	53·5	26	50	Rain from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. ·720
19	39·5	29	32	Cloudy.
20	49	38	42	Heavy clouds A. M. clear P. M.
21	39	32	36	Cloudy A. M., clear 3 P. M.
22	29	18	19	Clear.
23	39	23	30	Clear A. M.
24	52	37	42	Cloudy—sprinkles during P. M. ·020
25	60	44·5	46	Heavy fog A. M., slight rain P. M.
26	44	42	43·5	Drizzling rain all day. ·630
27	48	36	43	Clear A. M., slightly clouded P. M.
28	41	33·5	34	Clear.
	39·59	28·27	32·34	being the averages of the month.

The mean temperature of the month was 33·93 deg., that of February, 1870, having been 34·93, while the average of the mean temperatures of the month since 1790 has been 30·80. The highest mean temperature on record for February is 41·03 deg., in 1857; the lowest being 24 deg., in 1815, 1836, and 1838. The highest point indicatud during the month just closed was 60 deg., and the lowest 7·5 deg. on the 6th; the highest for February, 1870, being 60 deg. on the 18th, and the lowest 12 deg. on the 21st and 22d. The wide range of 52·5 deg. shows the thermometer to have touched both extremes, but as a whole the temperature of the month in this locality was but little above the average and therefore very seasonable.

The following shows the salient points of the temperature of the three winter months:—

	Mean. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
December	35·72	55	11	44
January	31·30	64	7	57
February	33·93	60	7·5	52·5

This gives an average mean temperature for the three months of 33·65 deg., which presents the following comparison with that of the past:

Mean, winter of 1870-71	33·65 deg.
" " " 1869-70	37·77 "
" " " 1868-69	35·62 "
" " " 1867-68	29·52 "
Average of mean since 1790	31·50 "
Highest mean (in 1828 and 1851)	38·33 "
Lowest mean (in 1815 and 1836)	26·66 "

During February rain fell on 9 different days, and snow on 3 days, 10 days only being clear throughout. The entire fall of rain and snow, when melted, measured 3·09 inches, the average rainfall of the month for the past 34 years being 3·08 inches. The rainfall of February, 1870, was 2·53 inches, while that of February, 1869, was 4·76 inches. The falls of snow on the 12th and 14th measured about 8 inches on the level, and 1·46 inches when melted.

THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

The Number of New Building Permits Last Month.

During the month just passed the Building Inspectors issued permits for the erection of 51 three-story dwellings, 21 two-story dwellings, 3 offices, 2 sheds, 5 shops, 1 school-house, 3 stores, 6 stables, and 1 slaughter-house. There were also permits for 44 alterations and additions.

One dangerous building was ordered to be taken down and five wooden buildings were also ordered to be removed.

Below is presented a comparison of the work of the Inspectors, with the corresponding month of last year:—

	Feb., 1871.	Feb., 1870.
Dwellings, three-story	51	73
" two-story	21	95
Total dwellings	72	168
All other new buildings	21	37
Total new buildings	93	205
Additions and alterations	44	65
Grand total	137	370

POLICE STATISTICS.

The Arrests Last Month.

The number of arrests made by the police last month was 1519. Appended will be found the number in each police district:—

1st District	130	13th District	34
2d "	193	14th "	18
3d "	41	15th "	9
4th "	78	16th "	65
5th "	171	17th "	100
6th "	65	18th "	24
7th "	103	Delaware Harbor	14
8th "	65	Schuylkill Harbor	10
9th "	97	Reserve	52
10th "	110		
11th "	87	Total	1519
12th "	53		

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, February 25, 1871, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	13,768·08	47,262·00	d33,493·12
For shipment by Canal	......	......	......
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	10,285·08	3,671·06	6,614·02
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	953·18	484·19	468·19
Consumed on Lateral	2,416·11	2,257·09	159·02
Lehigh and Wyoming Co.	......	27·10	d27·10
Total Anth. paying freight	27,424·05	53,703·04	d26,278·19
Bituminous	7,723·02	5,927·16	1,795·06
Total all kinds paying freight	35,157·07	59,631·00	d24,483·13
Coal for Company's use	2,025·04	2,427·16	d402·12
Total tonnage for week	37,172·11	62,058·16	d24,886·05
Previously this year	635,918·10	679,118·03	d43,199·13
Total to date	673,091·01	741,176·19	d68,085·18
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
Total to date	36,225·17	34,373·16	1,852·01

TURNED UP AT LAST.—Sarah Swain was yesterday before Alderman Cahill on half-a-dozen charges, one of which charges her with larceny as bailee of a quantity of household goods. This precious female has been ascertained to have been the woman who, last summer, placed her nubia and shawl on Market Street Bridge, and left a very tender and pathetic note to the effect that she was tired of this world, and had committed suicide.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The fourth lecture of the second series of the "Star" course will be delivered to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. Subject, "Modern Chivalry." Mr. Chapin is well known as one of the most eloquent orators of the day, and, with such a subject, an usually fine discourse may be expected from him to-morrow evening.

DESPERATE ATTACK.—Fritz Kloede yesterday went into a public house at Front and Brown streets, and quarrelled with the proprietor. Fritz seized a hatchet, made a dive at the owner of the place, missed his mark, but took a good sized chunk out of the wall. The violent man was arrested and taken before Alderman Becker, who bound him over in $600 bail to answer.

THE NEW FIRST REVENUE DISTRICT.—William B. Elliot, Esq., Assessor of the late Third district, Pennsylvania, having received his commission as Assessor of the First district, Pennsylvania, composed of the former First and Third districts, under the act of consolidation, assumed the duties of his position by taking formal possession of the business of the old First district this morning. Hereafter the new district thus formed will be known as the First district of Pennsylvania, and the fact that Mr. Elliot, so favorably known in his former position, has retained Mr. James S. Francis as his chief clerk, is sufficient guarantee that the office will be conducted efficiently and with courtesy. John B. Kenney, Esq., late Assessor of the First district, has not yet entered upon his duties as Collector of the new district, to which he has been appointed.

OFFICIAL VISIT FROM THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., COUNCILS.—This morning a committee of the City Councils of Providence, R. I., headed by N. W. Aldrich, who is Chairman, paid their respects to the Mayor, and explained that the object of their visit to Philadelphia was to obtain information as to the management of public markets by our City Councils. The Providence committee, in conjunction with a delegation from the Philadelphia Councils, took carriages this morning and made a visit of inspection of our various markets.

Apropos of the above, another communication was received from the Mayor of the city of Savannah asking for a copy of the ordinance pertaining to markets in this municipality.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.—A letter was received by the Committee on French Relief this morning, from Jacksonville, Florida, in which the signers say the people of that locality are willing to contribute towards the fund. They ask for authority to act. The offer was accepted, and Mayor Fox, as chairman, was requested to communicate with the Florida gentlemen on the subject, and give to them the necessary authority.

The committee received to-day the following additional subscriptions:—From H. Geiger, $50, and from William Miller, chairman of the Committee on the Hosiery and Notion Dealers, $603.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE LIEUTENANT.—Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh district police, slipped on the ice on Monday evening last, and fractured his ankle.

RECKLESS.—William Winn, for reckless driving at Second and Callowhill streets yesterday, has been placed under $500 bail by Alderman Cahill.

THEFT OF TOOLS.—William Murray, for the larceny of a number of tools from a carpenter shop in St. Mary street, has been bound over in $500 bail by Alderman Collins.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 O C & A 7s... 95	500 sh Fulton Cl.... 5⅜
$500 City 6s, New.101½	12 do......... 5¼
700 sh Read R..s60. 49⅝	2 sh Cam & Am..116¾

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S REPORT.

Letter from Minister Washburne to Secretary Fish—All Property of Americans Safely Protected—Courtesy and Consideration of the French Authorities—The Prussian Legation and Germans Protected—Newspaper Abuse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following letter from Minister Washburne to Secretary Fish will be read with great interest. He expresses himself thankful that he remained throughout the siege, and does justice to the kindness and courtesy extended by the French authorities:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 5, 1871.—Sir:—During the past week the people of Paris have been patiently and quietly awaiting revictualment and agitating the question of the election of members to the National Assembly which is to convene at Bordeaux on the 12th inst.

Small quantities of provisions have commenced coming in to-day. The first train contained supplies sent by the population of London to the population of Paris. These supplies have been distributed among the twenty arrondissements in proportion to their respective population, and are to be given out only to the most necessitous. It will be but a short time, I hope, before all can be reasonably supplied. The lower classes in the city have, during the last months of the siege, suffered untold miseries of cold and hunger, and with a patience and fortitude which does them great credit. Indeed, the suffering of all classes has been very great, and it might be said that all classes have sustained the sufferings and privations of the siege in a manner that must excite the wonder and admiration of the world.

Now that the siege is over I am thankful that I have remained through it all, for I believe I have been of some service to the interests with which I have been charged. It is with pleasure that I am enabled to state that I have succeeded in protecting all American property in Paris, and that no harm has come to any of our Americans who have remained here. This statement must be qualified, however, so as not to apply to the young American, Mr. Swagar, who lost his life by having his foot torn to pieces by a Prussian shell, and to the two young men whose property was destroyed by the bursting of a shell in their apartments in the Latin quarter.

Several attempts were made to interfere with American property at different times, but I must do the Government of the National Defense the credit to say that they have treated all such matters as I have deemed it necessary to bring to their attention with the utmost fairness and consideration. In the first place it was proposed to quarter the Garde Mobile in the American apartments; but upon an application to M. Gambetta, then Minister of the Interior, he gave an order that it should not be done. Afterwards the city authorities proposed a special tax upon the apartments of the absent, which bore very heavily upon our countrymen. I had a correspondence with M. Jules Favre upon the subject, which I had the honor to transmit you, and by which you will have seen that the city authorities were overruled and the tax not enforced. Then it was proposed to put the refugees from the neighboring villages who had come into Paris into the apartments of some of the Americans. I resisted that, and the intention was not carried out, and when the bombardment took place and the people from that part of the city exposed to the shots were driven out, it was proposed to shelter them in the vacant apartments in other parts of the city. Many of the apartments of the Americans were threatened in this way, but I gave orders that in no case would I consent to have furnished apartments of Americans occupied in this manner, and I am happy to say that no apartment has thus been occupied. And, lastly, after the armistice was declared and all the troops came into the city another attempt was made to quarter soldiers and officers also in the vacant apartments of Americans, but I protested against that and no apartment has yet been occupied in that way. I hope, therefore, that when our country people return to their homes in Paris they will find everything in as good condition as when they left.

Very little damage has been done to the property of the people of other nationalities with whose protection I have been charged. At one early period the house of a German, Mr. Hedler, was invaded by the Guard Mobile in search of Prussian spies, and some damage was done to the furniture. Upon my representation of the matter to the Government, Count de Keratry, who was then the Prefect of Police, took the affair promptly in hand, brought the offending parties to punishment, and permitted agents selected by me to assess the damages, which were promptly paid. Immediately after the breaking out of the war I took under my protection the magnificent hotel of the Prussian Embassy in the Rue de Lille. All of the persons who had charge of it down to the *concierge* had been expelled from France, and as it seemed to be the objective point of the hostility of the Parisian population, I had great fears for its safety. I at once placed it under the charge of an American friend in Paris, who has exercised a most vigilant guardianship over it and protected it from all harm.

While there has been a good deal of hostility against me among a certain number of the population of Paris during the siege, and while I have been assailed in the clubs and in the newspapers on account of my protection of the Germans, I have no cause whatever for complaint against the Government of the National Defense. I have been treated by them with the greatest kindness, and with all the consideration due to me as the diplomatic representative of our country.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Belmont and the New Loan.

Investigation of Southern Outrages

Tax on Insurance Companies

The Appropriation Bills.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment

Nice Western Legislators.

FROM WASHINGTON.

August Belmont and the 5 per cent. Loan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in appointing August Belmont, a prominent Democratic banker of New York, agent to negotiate the new 5 per cent. loan in Europe, has created much dissatisfaction in political and financial circles. Belmont will throw the loan into the hands of the Rothschilds and their agents in Europe.

Outrages in the South.

The Senate passed a resolution to-day continuing the select committee to investigate the outrages at the South during the first session of the Forty-second Congress. An effort was made by the Democrats to have the proceedings of the committee made public, but this was voted down on the ground that the witnesses from the South who testify against the Ku-Klux must be protected.

The Alaska Annexation Question.

Efforts are being made to get Alaska annexed to Washington Territory, the people of the latter desiring to secure possession.

Tax on Insurance Companies.

A bill was presented this morning from the Ways and Means Committee exempting undistributed shares of insurance companies from taxation.

The conference committee on the

Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill

were in session late last night and agreed upon all the Senate amendments, except the Circuit Judges' salaries, the State Department appropriation, and one or two others of minor importance. They will have another session to-night.

The conference committee on the

Indian Appropriation Bill

have agreed, and their report will be made to day.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has under consideration the

New York Central Railroad Dividend Tax Question,

but will not render a decision till next week.

Anti-Women Suffragists.

An additional memorial has been sent to Congress signed by women against the extension of suffrage to their sex. About six thousand women have so far protested against female suffrage, and efforts are making to procure other signatures throughout the country.

Earthquake Shocks in Mexico.

Lieutenant-Commander Farquhar, commanding the Kansas, reports to the Department, off Minatitlan, Mexico, that on the evening of February 1 two distinct shocks of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, were felt in that vicinity. A wave about a foot in height immediately followed.

The sensation on board the ship was as if the vessel was pounding on rocks. An eruption of Detorizaba has been expected for some days. As far as ascertained, there has been no damage to property or loss of life.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Stephen A. McCarty is detached from the Congress, and ordered to the Tennessee, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Colton, who is ordered to the Congress.

FROM THE WEST.

Precious Tennessee Legislators.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of last night says the session of the Senate yesterday was consumed in bitter personal discussion on remark by Mr. Caroloff, that some skulking Senators had been seen in a graveyard with low women. An effort was made to compel him to retract. Mr. Caroloff said his authority was good and could be substantiated if pressed. Mr. Marton moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges, and said whoever said he had associated with such women was a liar, scoundrel, coward, and thief.

Mr. Barber moved to amend by instructing the committee to inquire whether any Senator had been guilty of such associations, with power to send for persons and papers, and lay it before the Senate.

Mr. Askew moved a substitute, that the committee investigate the facts relating to the offensive language, and report what action be taken in the premises. Adopted.

The Clayton Impeachment.

Clouds are still hanging over the movements of Clayton. Nothing whatever has been done with the impeachment articles. It is said that Clayton's friends will hold a caucus to-night, to determine whether or not he shall go to the Senate. All parties feel confident that he will go, yet considerable doubt rest on the matter.

Sunday Travel.

A bill prohibiting trains running on Sunday was defeated in the Mississippi Legislature yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The private calendar was considered, and the following bill, among others, was passed:—

"House bill authorizing the authorities of Philadelphia to designate certain streets to market purposes for farmers to sell their produce." The original bill authorized farmers to establish markets on any street north of Laurel, east of Howard, and northwestwardly to Thompson street, where a majority of the property owners on the streets consent thereto.

Mr. Dechert had it amended so as to provide that the bill shall not be construed to authorize the establishment of a stand or market in any street, or upon the footways, either by cart, wagon, vehicle, or otherwise, for the sale of meats, fish, farm or garden produce, and provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit farmers from selling the produce of their own farms to private residences, and shall not apply to venders of the same at their place of business in conformity with the city ordinances, and provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the venders known as hucksters of truck and other produce carried in wagons or carts through the streets of the city.

House.

The House was engaged upon bills upon the private calendar.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Rioting in Paris.

Unavailing Efforts to Keep Order.

Resistance to the Enemy.

Women and Children at the Guns.

Terrible Anarchy and Confusion.

Affairs at the Capital.

The Public Debt Statement.

Decrease in February, $7,317,960.

Dividends on Bonds.

Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Depression in Paris.

LONDON, March 1.—A despatch from Paris says last night a feeling of profound depression and bitter irritation prevailed among the humbler classes of the city.

Barricades are Thrown Up

in the Rue de Flanders, and mitrailleuse guns placed in position in Rue Chapelle. Three cannon were dragged into position by women and boys. The National Guards have succeeded in obtaining from various quarters 108 cannon, 12 mitrailleuse, and 5 howitzers.

How Thiers' Proclamation was Received.

On reading the proclamation of the Government, the indignation of the people was manifested, and they declared they would resist the entry with rifled cannon.

Two Prussian officers were detected in the city in plain clothes, and barely escaped with their lives.

The Demonstration at the Hotel de Ville.

Another despatch, dated on the afternoon of February 27, states that the National Guards had concentrated at the Hotel de Ville, the Tuileries, and the Ecole Militaire, and have asked to be marched to other quarters and deposit their arms.

The Prussian Soldiers

may visit the Louvre, inasmuch as they can enter from the Tuileries so as not to be seen by the people. There is certainly an

Insufficient Number of French Troops

to suppress a rising outside the line of demarcation.

The Rioters of Sunday to be Punished.

A despatch of the 28th states that a proclamation was issued by the Government declaring that the rioters of Sunday will be promptly punished. This prompt action was effective in causing a subsidence of the disturbances.

The People Exhorted to Order.

The press are unanimous in calling upon the people to preserve order. Slight demonstrations were made on Monday night in some parts of the city, but were comparatively insignificant and speedily suppressed. A large number of

Armed Zouaves Crowded the Boulevard Montmartre

and were very loud in denunciation of the Prussians. The Zouaves

Swore to Resist their Entry

at all hazards, and threatened to attack the Hotel de Ville on Wednesday morning, but it is supposed that there will be no attempt to assault any of the public buildings. Two battalions of the National Guard

Refused to Surrender

their arms, and General Viney issued orders on Tuesday to disarm them.

Disquieting Symptoms.

PARIS, Feb. 28—Evening.—The city is tranquil, and the districts which the Germans intend to occupy are deserted. Barricades are erected in Montmartre, Belleville, and La Chapelle, and there are disquieting symptoms generally. All needful precautions have been taken by the authorities.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Railway Case—Dividends on Bonds.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—A bill in equity has been filed by certain holders of certain North Carolina old bonds to restrain payment of a dividend of six per cent. lately declared by the North Carolina Railroad Company, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars of which is upon stock held by the State, for which she issued her bonds in payment, and to have this sum and all future dividends applied in payment of the interest due upon the above class of bonds.

This application of the dividend is claimed under the forty-first section of the act incorporating the company and ordering the issue of these bonds, which, after pledging the public faith of the State to the payment of these bonds, in addition thereto pledged the stock held by her in this railroad, and all dividends of profit from time to time declared should be applied to the payment of interest accruing on these bonds.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, granted a restraining order, and will hear a motion for an injunction on March 28th next. There is much consternation here among the members of the Legislature in consequence of the injunction. This is the only fund from which they could get their per diem.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Troy, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—A fire in Troy, Ohio, yesterday destroyed about $4000 of property, principally covered by insurance. The principal losers are Daniel Brown, on building, $10,000; F. B. Baswell, where the fire originated, clothing, $5000, insured in Dayton companies; Kincaid, Davis & Co., boots and shoes, $2000; J. W. Defrees, Miami *Union* printing office, totally destroyed, insured in Cincinnati and New York companies; E. Miller, books, $3000, insured in Cincinnati; E. Holden, drugs, $2000, insured in Home of Columbus for $3000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during February of $7,317,960·00

Coin balance	103,174,208·00
Currency	20,854,605·00

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
6 per cent. bonds	$1,707,776,400·00
5 per cent bonds	214,567,300·00
Principal	1,922,343,700·00
Interest	36,686,613·75
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000·00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 3 per cent	40,560,000·00
Principal	55,238,000·00
Interest	318,205·36
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$3,261,112·96
Interest	541,900·67
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,100,186·00
Fractional currency	40,573,748·18
Coin certificates	29,657,500·00
Principal	426,331,434·18
Unclaimed P. R. interest	13,695·01
Total debt—principal	$2,407,174,246·44
Interest	37,563,414·79
Total cash in Treasury	$2,444,737,661·23
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	$103,174,208·38
Currency	20,854,605·63
Total amount in Treasury	$124,028,814·31
Debt less amount in Treasury March 1, 1871	$2,320,708,846·92
Debt less amount in Treasury Feb. 1, 1871	$2,328,026,807·00
Decrease during the past month	7,317,960·08
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$117,619,630·25
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	$204,754,413·09

FROM THE STATE.

Latest from the Mining Region.

POTTSVILLE, March 1.—At a meeting held at St. Clair to-day the miners voted unanimously in favor of the leaders, and supporting the Working Men's Benevolent Association. A despatch from Mahanoy City this afternoon states that, at a meeting of miners held there to-day, it was decided to accept nothing less than $3. Much disappointment is manifested in business circles, it being generally understood that some compromise would be offered. It is not believed that there will be general resumption until April.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day a motion to reconsider the vote by which the anti-Erie bill was lost yesterday was defeated—13 to 8. A bill was introduced to appropriate $75,000 for the extension of the State Prison. The bill for the extension of the South Branch Railroad from Flemington to the Delaware river has passed the Senate. This extension is in the interests of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and is understood to be a Camden and Amboy defeat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.—Pending the State election on the 14th inst., neither party shows the active exertion of former years. The Republicans feel confident of carrying the election by an increased majority.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamer Cambria, from Hamburg.

French Relief.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Charles Lanier, treasurer of the French Relief Committee, sailed to-day by the Cuba.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Cuba for Europe takes $178,000 in specie.

The Filkins Case.

ALBANY, March 1.—A full jury was obtained in the Filkins case to-day.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The credentials of Senators-elect Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Kelley, of Oregon, and Wright, of Iowa, were presented. Read and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey the 16th and 17th joint rules, imposing restrictions on the business within three days of the end of the session, were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate took up the resolution to continue the investigation of the special committee on Ku-Klux outrages in the South during the first session of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Casserly moved to require the proceedings of the committee to be published. His object was to prevent false impressions upon the public by one-sided newspaper statements of the testimony.

Mr. Blair, one of the two Democratic members upon the investigation, referred to statements of the testimony before the committee alleged to have been made by the chairman (Senator Scott) before a Republican caucus. He was confident no such statements had been made, because there was no truth in them. There was no evidence before the committee rising to the dignity of a fact in support of such statements. He desired the testimony made public, in order that the whole community, as well as individuals whose characters were now secretly maligned, might have an opportunity to disprove the accusation.

Mr. Scott said secrecy was not designed by members of the committee, but was necessary for the protection of witnesses, some of whom had appeared before the committee at the risk of their lives.

Mr. Blair thought the objection not valid, as the names of witnesses and their testimony would eventually all be published. If communities were not allowed to defend themselves from criminations of unknown persons, the whole investigation would be simply a secret inquisition and a despotism.

Mr. Bayard, the other Democratic member of the committee, inquired whether the continuance of the committee would have the effect to invalidate the testimony already taken? He did not desire that that should be lost.

Complaining of the efforts which had been made to forestall public sentiment by means of one-sided petitions,

Mr. Casserly's amendment was then rejected and the resolution adopted.

The Senate then took up the Army Appropriation bill, the question being upon Mr. McDonald's amendment for the payment for quartermasters' and commissary stores furnished the army by loyal citizens of the South.

After various modifications the amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 22.

The vote upon the adoption of Mr. McDonald's amendment was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Stockton, Tipton, Vickers, Warner and Willey—34.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Hamilton, of Texas, Hamlin, Howard, Howell, Morrill, of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stearns, Stewart, Trumbull, Wilson and Yates—22.

House.

Resolutions were adopted to pay Messrs Rogers, of Tennessee, and Eggleston, of Ohio, contestants for seats, $2500 and $5000 respectively.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing that no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributable sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies or on unearned premiums. Passed.

Mr. Mercur moved to suspend the rules to proceed with the consideration of the Appropriation bill to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports. Rejected. Yeas, 118; nays, 83, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up first the Senate amendments to House bills. Such amendments were concurred in on a number of private bills, which now go to the President for his signature.

All the land grant bills from the Senate were objected to, and were laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.

A number of Senate private bills, not being objected to, were passed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR COMMERCE.

Third Annual Meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association this Noon—Harbor Master's Fees and Compulsory Pilotage.

This noon the third annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association was held at its rooms, on Walnut street, above Front. The attendance was large. John W. Everman, Esq., President, occupied the chair. The third annual report was read by the Secretary, Charles H. Steelman. From it we make these extracts:—

"There are now enrolled on our books, in good standing, 324 members and 267 vessels.

"The Treasurer reports the total receipts at $6089·49, and the disbursements for the year $3978·12.

"On comparing the Treasurer's report with that of the previous year, it will be seen that our receipts during the past year were $769·85 less than for the previous year. Upon a like comparison it will be seen that while some items of expenditure have been largely decreased, the aggregate has been increased $249. This is accounted for by the expenses of the committee to Washington, the employment of additional counsel, and the increased number of demurrage suits that have been brought during the year.

"The matter of compulsory pilotage, Harbor Master's and Port Warden's fees, still continues to occupy a large share of the attention of your board. The case of the Pilots' Association of Philadelphia against Captain John Garwood, of the schooner R. W. Godfrey, which was mentioned in our last annual report, still remains unsettled, having been decided in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of the Pilots' Association, and an appeal has been taken by your board to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"In the matter of Harbor Master's fees we have been more successful, and are pleased to say that it can be taken as a general principle that, unless services are asked and rendered, no claim of this kind can be legally collected. On Thursday (February 8) the Harbor Master applied to the City Councils for an appropriation of $1000 to pay additional counsel fees to contest the question whether our vessels can not be compelled by law to report to him or the Port Warden every trip. This request was referred to the Finance Committee of Councils, where it still is.

"In this connection we would cite the case of the Harbor Master at Charleston, S. C., against the schooner John M. Broomall. This was an action brought against the said schooner by virtue of an ordinance of the City Councils of Charleston, imposing a tax of 1½ cent per ton on all vessels coming from ports of other States. The decision in the case was as follows:—'The Constitution of the United States provides that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage." It does not appear that the City Council, at the date of the ordinance, had, or that it now has, the consent of Congress to levy the duty thereon imposed. The decree must be for the defendant, and is so ordered and adjudged.'

"We would also call your attention to the fact that, after the 3d day of March, 1871, the authority under which the city of Baltimore exacts and collects a tax of two cents per ton on vessels arriving at that port will cease, and that no such tax can legally be collected after that time."

The report also contains the proceedings of a special meeting of the association held on the 14th of December, 1870, relative to the depressed condition of American commerce, and the measures, in its opinion, necessary for the relief of those branches in which it was more immediately interested.

The annual report was then adopted.

Mr. Henry R. Edmunds moved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of consulting with the other vessel owners' associations with a view of effecting a consolidation of the vessel interests of the United States.

In support of this motion Mr. Edmunds declared that he had learned from other associations of like nature that they wished such a consolidation of all the vessel interests of the country, in order that all matters for the improvement of them might be consistently upheld. Believing that this association was the wealthiest and the largest of all, they desired it to father all measures tending to the general improvement of the vessel interests.

Mr. Halliwell moved that the Board of Directors, instead of a committee, correspond and consult with other associations relative to consolidation. This was agreed to.

The following officers, to serve for the ensuing year, were elected:—

President—John W. Everman.
Vice-President—Captain Henry May.
Secretary—Charles H. Steelman.
Treasurer—Francis Edwards.

When our report closed the association was engaged in the election of twenty-five directors by ballot

STEEPED IN CRIME.

A Sharp and Desperate Game—A Swindler and Bigamist on His Travels—The Moral Young Man Who Gives Away Sunday School Books.

There is now in Moyamensing one individual who, if all that is said against him be true, is a villain of the deepest dye. About ten days ago Mayor Fox was in the receipt of a telegram from Messrs. James McDowell & Co., of Little Rock, Arkansas, requesting him to cause to be arrested one L. W. Hardwicke, who was represented as on a wedding tour in this city, and promising his Honor that a requisition would be forthcoming in a few days. The duty of hunting up the fugitive was given to Officer George R. Maguire, and that official began a diligent search. A few days ago, Officer Maguire was called upon by a lawyer of this city, and requested to arrest, as the lawyer said, a man by the name of L. W. Hardwicke, who had swindled him out of a sum of money. Here were two charges against the same man, and the desire, on the part of Maguire, to capture Hardwicke naturally increased. The lawyer and the officer went to work, and it was not long before their efforts were successful. Hardwicke was arraigned before Alderman McColgan, and will have a further hearing to-morrow.

The commencement of the career of Hardwicke as far as is known at present, was some time in the beginning of the month of January, when he was a passenger on a train going from Memphis to Jackson, Tennessee. While on the cars he made the acquaintance of an estimable young lady. He is a very fluent, persuasive young man, and can personate a gentleman to perfection. He used all his arts, and finally succeeded, by the aid of a string of lies, into persuading her that he was of no ordinary pattern; that he was wealthy, and of distinguished connections, etc. etc. On the arrival of the train at Jackson, the residence of the lady, whose name was a Miss Calloway, Hardwicke, by an ingenious pretense, was invited to her home. He was introduced to the family and stopped in the house a considerable time, Mr. Calloway harboring him on the supposition that he was a relative. Hardwicke while there conducted himself with courtesy; he spent money freely, talked like a book, quoted moral philosophy, gave away books to the children of the Sunday-school, represented that he did an immense business in Little Rock, and that he had large consignments of cotton in Memphis, etc. He had now secured the affections of the lady. He proposed, was accepted; they were married and started on their marriage tour for this city, where the former Miss Calloway has relatives living. Hardwicke flourished for a time as hugely here as he did in Jackson, but becoming short of funds he resumed the practice of his profession. From a lawyer, a relative of the bride, he received $250 in cash, being the amount of a draft on the First National Bank of Lynchburg, Virginia. The draft was returned protested, and instantly the suspicions of the attorney-at-law were aroused. Hardwicke was arrested, as before stated, and has been committed for a further hearing. He played a sharp and desperate game wherever he went, and many charges are standing against him. It is said that he has a wife and two children living in Keokuk, Iowa, and another wife under the name of Bailey residing at present in Western Virginia. There are now requisitions from the Governors of both Maryland and Virginia, and he will have an exceedingly hard time of it before he leaves the clutches of the various officials.

LARCENY OF WASH-CLOTHES.—A colored man giving the name of George Cribbet was arrested at Eleventh and Locust streets this morning at an early hour by Officer Fried, who found in the possession of the negro three bundles of wash-clothes, one of which was stolen from the yard of a Mr. Franks, on Eleventh street, below Locust, and the other, it was ascertained, belonged to a Mr. Ward, residing in the same vicinity. The accused has been sent to prison by Alderman Morrow.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

The Meteorological Record of the Month—A Review of the Three Winter Months.

The thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital indicated a mean temperature during the month of February of 33·93 degrees. The following shows the record of the month in detail, giving the maximum and minimum temperature of each day, and also the standing of the thermometer at 9 o'clock in the morning:—

	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	9 A. M. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	43	35	42	Rain from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. ·206
2	40	35	37	Light drizzling rain all day.
3	40	26	27	Clear A. M.; overcast M; clear P. M.
4	45	24·5	36	Clear; cloudy from 5 P. M.
5	14·5	8	13·5	Clear.
6	23	7·5	10	Clear.
7	28·5	15·5	18	Clear A. M., cloudy P. M.
8	37·5	28	30·5	Cloudy.
9	40·5	34·5	35·5	Dense fog A. M., drizzling rain. ·046.
10	37	27	32	Clear.
11	34	23	24	Clear A. M., overcast P. M.
12	32	26	31·5	Brisk snow between 12 and 7 A. M.—Rain P. M. ·820.
13	34	26·5	29.5	Slightly clouded all day.
14	30·5	28	25	Snow brisk from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. ·640
15	39·5	22·5	26·5	Cloudy.
16	48	30·5	34	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.
17	47·5	30	36	Slight rain and snow 11 A. M.
18	53·5	26	50	Rain from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. ·720
19	39·5	29	32	Cloudy.
20	49	38	42	Heavy clouds A. M. clear P. M.
21	39	32	36	Cloudy A. M., clear 3 P. M.
22	29	18	19	Clear.
23	39	23	30	Clear A. M.
24	52	37	42	Cloudy—sprinkles during P.M. ·030
25	60	44·5	46	Heavy fog A. M., slight rain P. M.
26	44	42	43·5	Drizzling rain all day. ·630
27	48	36	43	Clear A. M., slightly clouded P. M.
28	41	33·5	34	Clear.
	39·59	28·27	32·34	being the averages of the month.

The mean temperature of the month was 33·93 deg., that of February, 1870, having been 34·93, while the average of the mean temperatures of the month since 1790 has been 30·80. The highest mean temperature on record for February is 41·03 deg., in 1857; the lowest being 24 deg., in 1815, 1836, and 1838. The highest point indicatud during the month just closed was 60 deg., and the lowest 7·5 deg. on the 6th; the highest for February, 1870, being 60 deg. on the 18th, and the lowest 12 deg. on the 21st and 22d. The wide range of 52·5 deg. shows the thermometer to have touched both extremes, but as a whole the temperature of the month in this locality was but little above the average and therefore very seasonable.

The following shows the salient points of the temperature of the three winter months:—

	Mean. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
December	35·72	55	11	44
January	31·80	64	7	57
February	33·93	60	7·5	52·5

This gives an average mean temperature for the three months of 33·65 deg., which presents the following comparison with that of the past:

Mean, winter of 1870–71	33·65 deg.
" " " 1869–70	37·77 "
" " " 1868–69	35·62 "
" " " 1867–68	29·54 "
Average of mean since 1790	31·50 "
Highest mean (in 1828 and 1851)	38·33 "
Lowest mean (in 1815 and 1836)	26·66 "

During February rain fell on 9 different days, and snow on 3 days, 10 days only being clear throughout. The entire fall of rain and snow, when melted, measured 3·09 inches, the average rainfall of the month for the past 34 years being 3·08 inches. The rainfall of February, 1870, was 2·53 inches, while that of February, 1869, was 4·76 inches. The falls of snow on the 12th and 14th measured about 8 inches on the level, and 1·46 inches when melted.

THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

The Number of New Building Permits Last Month.

During the month just passed the Building Inspectors issued permits for the erection of 51 three-story dwellings, 21 two-story dwellings, 3 offices, 2 sheds, 5 shops, 1 school-house, 3 stores, 6 stables, and 1 slaughter-house. There were also permits for 44 alterations and additions.

One dangerous building was ordered to be taken down and five wooden buildings were also ordered to be removed.

Below is presented a comparison of the work of the Inspectors, with the corresponding month of last year:—

	Feb., 1871.	Feb., 1870.
Dwellings, three-story	51	73
" two-story	21	95
Total dwellings	72	168
All other new buildings	21	37
Total new buildings	93	205
Additions and alterations	44	65
Grand total	137	370

POLICE STATISTICS.

The Arrests Last Month.

The number of arrests made by the police last month was 1519. Appended will be found the number in each police district:—

1st District	130	13th District	34
2d "	193	14th "	18
3d "	41	15th "	9
4th "	78	16th "	65
5th "	171	17th "	100
6th "	65	18th "	24
7th "	103	Delaware Harbor	14
8th "	65	Schuylkill Harbor	10
9th "	97	Reserve	52
10th "	110		
11th "	87	Total	1519
12th "	53		

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, February 25, 1871, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	13,768·08	47,262·00	d33,493·12
For shipment by Canal	......	......	......
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	10,285·08	3,671·06	6,614·02
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	953·18	484·19	468·19
Consumed on Lateral	2,416·11	2,257·09	159·02
Lehigh and Wyoming Co	......	27·10	d27·10
Total Anth. paying freight	27,424·05	53,703·04	d26,278·19
Bituminous	7,723·02	5,927·16	1,795·06
Total all kinds paying freight	35,157·07	59,631·00	d24,483·13
Coal for Company's use	2,025·04	2,427·16	d402·12
Total tonnage for week	37,172·11	62,058·16	d24,886·05
Previously this year	635,918·10	679,118·03	d43,199·13
Total to date	673,091·01	741,176·19	d68,085·18
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
Total to date	36,225·17	34,373·16	1,852·01

TURNED UP AT LAST.—Sarah Swain was yesterday before Alderman Cahill on half-a-dozen charges, one of which charges her with larceny as bailee of a quantity of household goods. This precious female has been ascertained to have been the woman who, last summer, placed her nubia and shawl on Market Street Bridge, and left a very tender and pathetic note to the effect that she was tired of this world, and had committed suicide.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The fourth lecture of the second series of the "Star" course will be delivered to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. Subject, "Modern Chivalry." Mr. Chapin is well known as one of the most eloquent orators of the day, and, with such a subject, an usually fine discourse may be expected from him to-morrow evening.

DESPERATE ATTACK.—Fritz Kloede yesterday went into a public house at Front and Brown streets, and quarrelled with the proprietor. Fritz seized a hatchet, made a dive at the owner of the place, missed his mark, but took a good sized chunk out of the wall. The violent man was arrested and taken before Alderman Becker, who bound him over in $600 bail to answer.

THE NEW FIRST REVENUE DISTRICT.—William B. Elliot, Esq., Assessor of the late Third district, Pennsylvania, having received his commission as Assessor of the First district, Pennsylvania, composed of the former First and Third districts, under the act of consolidation, assumed the duties of his position by taking formal possession of the business of the old First district this morning. Hereafter the new district thus formed will be known as the First district of Pennsylvania, and the fact that Mr. Elliot, so favorably known in his former position, has retained Mr. James S. Francis as his chief clerk, is sufficient guarantee that the office will be conducted efficiently and with courtesy. John B. Kenney, Esq., late Assessor of the First district, has not yet entered upon his duties as Collector of the new district, to which he has been appointed.

OFFICIAL VISIT FROM THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., COUNCILS.—This morning a committee of the City Councils of Providence, R. I., headed by N. W. Aldrich, who is Chairman, paid their respects to the Mayor, and explained that the object of their visit to Philadelphia was to obtain information as to the management of public markets by our City Councils. The Providence committee, in conjunction with a delegation from the Philadelphia Councils, took carriages this morning and made a visit of inspection of our various markets.

Apropos of the above, another communication was received from the Mayor of the city of Savannah asking for a copy of the ordinance pertaining to markets in this municipality.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.—A letter was received by the Committee on French Relief this morning, from Jacksonville, Florida, in which the signers say the people of that locality are willing to contribute towards the fund. They ask for authority to act. The offer was accepted, and Mayor Fox, as chairman, was requested to communicate with the Florida gentlemen on the subject, and give to them the necessary authority.

The committee received to-day the following additional subscriptions:—From H. Geiger, $50, and from William Miller, chairman of the Committee on the Hosiery and Notion Dealers, $603.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE LIEUTENANT.—Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh district police, slipped on the ice on Monday evening last, and fractured his ankle.

RECKLESS.—William Winn, for reckless driving at Second and Callowhill streets yesterday, has been placed under $500 bail by Alderman Cahill.

THEFT OF TOOLS.—William Murray, for the larceny of a number of tools from a carpenter shop in St. Mary street, has been bound over in $500 bail by Alderman Collins.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$2000 O C & A 7s	95	500 sh Fulton Cl	5⅝
$500 City 6s, New	101⅜	12 do	5⅛
700 sh Read R..s60.	49⅜	2 sh Cam & Am	116⅝

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S REPORT.

Letter from Minister Washburne to Secretary Fish—All Property of Americans Safely Protected—Courtesy and Consideration of the French Authorities—The Prussian Legation and Germans Protected—Newspaper Abuse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following letter from Minister Washburne to Secretary Fish will be read with great interest. He expresses himself thankful that he remained throughout the siege, and does justice to the kindness and courtesy extended by the French authorities:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 5, 1871.—Sir:—During the past week the people of Paris have been patiently and quietly awaiting revictualment and agitating the question of the election of members to the National Assembly which is to convene at Bordeaux on the 12th inst.

Small quantities of provisions have commenced coming in to-day. The first train contained supplies sent by the population of London to the population of Paris. These supplies have been distributed among the twenty arrondissements in proportion to their respective population, and are to be given out only to the most necessitous. It will be but a short time, I hope, before all can be reasonably supplied. The lower classes in the city have, during the last months of the siege, suffered untold miseries of cold and hunger, and with a patience and fortitude which does them great credit. Indeed, the suffering of all classes has been very great, and it might be said that all classes have sustained the sufferings and privations of the siege in a manner that must excite the wonder and admiration of the world.

Now that the siege is over I am thankful that I have remained through it all, for I believe I have been of some service to the interests with which I have been charged. It is with pleasure that I am enabled to state that I have succeeded in protecting all American property in Paris, and that no harm has come to any of our Americans who have remained here. This statement must be qualified, however, so as not to apply to the young American, Mr. Swagar, who lost his life by having his foot torn to pieces by a Prussian shell, and to the two young men whose property was destroyed by the bursting of a shell in their apartments in the Latin quarter.

Several attempts were made to interfere with American property at different times, but I must do the Government of the National Defense the credit to say that they have treated all such matters as I have deemed it necessary to bring to their attention with the utmost fairness and consideration. In the first place it was proposed to quarter the Garde Mobile in the American apartments; but upon an application to M. Gambetta, then Minister of the Interior, he gave an order that it should not be done. Afterwards the city authorities proposed a special tax upon the apartments of the absent, which bore very heavily upon our countrymen. I had a correspondence with M. Jules Favre upon the subject, which I had the honor to transmit you, and by which you will have seen that the city authorities were overruled and the tax not enforced. Then it was proposed to put the refugees from the neighboring villages who had come into Paris into the apartments of some of the Americans. I resisted that, and the intention was not carried out, and when the bombardment took place and the people from that part of the city exposed to the shells were driven out, it was proposed to shelter them in the vacant apartments in other parts of the city. Many of the apartments of the Americans were threatened in this way, but I gave orders that in no case would I consent to have furnished apartments of Americans occupied in this manner, and I am happy to say that no apartment has thus been occupied. And, lastly, after the armistice was declared and all the troops came into the city another attempt was made to quarter soldiers and officers also in the vacant apartments of Americans, but I protested against that and no apartment has yet been occupied in that way. I hope, therefore, that when our country people return to their homes in Paris they will find everything in as good condition as when they left.

Very little damage has been done to the property of the people of other nationalities with whose protection I have been charged. At one early period the house of a German, Mr. Hedler, was invaded by the Guard Mobile in search of Prussian spies, and some damage was done to the furniture. Upon my representation of the matter to the Government, Count de Keratry, who was then the Prefect of Police, took the affair promptly in hand, brought the offending parties to punishment, and permitted agents selected by me to assess the damages, which were promptly paid. Immediately after the breaking out of the war I took under my protection the magnificent hotel of the Prussian Embassy in the Rue de Lille. All of the persons who had charge of it down to the *concierge* had been expelled from France, and as it seemed to be the objective point of the hostility of the Parisian population, I had great fears for its safety. I at once placed it under the charge of an American friend in Paris, who has exercised a most vigilant guardianship over it and protected it from all harm.

While there has been a good deal of hostility against me among a certain number of the population of Paris during the siege, and while I have been assailed in the clubs and in the newspapers on account of my protection of the Germans, I have no cause whatever for complaint against the Government of the National Defense. I have been treated by them with the greatest kindness, and with all the consideration due to me as the diplomatic representative of our country.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Belmont and the New Loan.

Investigation of Southern Outrages

Tax on Insurance Companies

The Appropriation Bills.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment

Nice Western Legislators.

FROM WASHINGTON.

August Belmont and the 5 per cent. Loan.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in appointing August Belmont, a prominent Democratic banker of New York, agent to negotiate the new 5 per cent. loan in Europe, has created much dissatisfaction in political and financial circles. Belmont will throw the loan into the hands of the Rothschilds and their agents in Europe.

Outrages in the South.

The Senate passed a resolution to-day continuing the select committee to investigate the outrages at the South during the first session of the Forty-second Congress. An effort was made by the Democrats to have the proceedings of the committee made public, but this was voted down on the ground that the witnesses from the South who testify against the Ku-Klux must be protected.

The Alasha Annexation Question.

Efforts are being made to get Alaska annexed to Washington Territory, the people of the latter desiring to secure possession.

Tax on Insurance Companies.

A bill was presented this morning from the Ways and Means Committee exempting undistributed shares of insurance companies from taxation.

The conference committee on the

Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill

were in session late last night and agreed upon all the Senate amendments, except the Circuit Judges' salaries, the State Department appropriation, and one or two others of minor importance. They will have another session to-night.

The conference committee on the

Indian Appropriation Bill

have agreed, and their report will be made to day.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has under consideration the

New York Central Railroad Dividend Tax Question,

but will not render a decision till next week.

Anti-Women Suffragists.

An additional memorial has been sent to Congress signed by women against the extension of suffrage to their sex. About six thousand women have so far protested against female suffrage, and efforts are making to procure other signatures throughout the country.

Earthquake Shocks in Mexico.

Lieutenant-Commander Farquhar, commanding the Kansas, reports to the Department, off Minatitlan, Mexico, that on the evening of February 1 two distinct shocks of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, were felt in that vicinity. A wave about a foot in height immediately followed.

The sensation on board the ship was as if the vessel was pounding on rocks. An eruption of Detorizaba has been expected for some days. As far as ascertained, there has been no damage to property or loss of life.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Stephen A. McCarty is detached from the Congress, and ordered to the Tennessee, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Colton, who is ordered to the Congress.

FROM THE WEST.

Precious Tennessee Legislators.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of last night says the session of the Senate yesterday was consumed in bitter personal discussion on remark by Mr. Caroloff, that some skulking Senators had been seen in a graveyard with low women. An effort was made to compel him to retract. Mr. Caroloff said his authority was good and could be substantiated if pressed. Mr. Marton moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges, and said whoever said he had associated with such women was a liar, scoundrel, coward, and thief.

Mr. Barber moved to amend by instructing the committee to inquire whether any Senator had been guilty of such associations, with power to send for persons and papers, and lay it before the Senate.

Mr. Askew moved a substitute, that the committee investigate the facts relating to the offensive language, and report what action be taken in the premises. Adopted.

The Clayton Impeachment.

Clouds are still hanging over the movements of Clayton. Nothing whatever has been done with the impeachment articles. It is said that Clayton's friends will hold a caucus to-night, to determine whether or not he shall go to the Senate. All parties feel confident that he will go, yet considerable doubt rest on the matter.

Sunday Travel.

A bill prohibiting trains running on Sunday was defeated in the Mississippi Legislature yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The private calendar was considered, and the following bill, among others, was passed:—

"House bill authorizing the authorities of Philadelphia to designate certain streets to market purposes for farmers to sell their produce." The original bill authorized farmers to establish markets on any street north of Laurel, east of Howard, and northwestwardly to Thompson street, where a majority of the property owners on the streets consent thereto.

Mr. Dechert had it amended so as to provide that the bill shall not be construed to authorize the establishment of a stand or market in any street, or upon the footways, either by cart, wagon, vehicle, or otherwise, for the sale of meats, fish, farm or garden produce, and provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit farmers from selling the produce of their own farms to private residences, and shall not apply to venders of the same at their place of business in conformity with the city ordinances, and provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the venders known as hucksters of truck and other produce carried in wagons or carts through the streets of the city.

House.

The House was engaged upon bills upon the private calendar.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Rioting in Paris.

Uuavailing Efforts to Keep Order.

Resistance to the Enemy.

Women and Children at the Guns.

Terrible Anarchy and Confusion.

Affairs at the Capital.

The Public Debt Statement.

Decrease in February, $7,317,960.

Dividends on Bonds.

Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Depression in Paris.

LONDON, March 1.—A despatch from Paris says last night a feeling of profound depression and bitter irritation prevailed among the humbler classes of the city.

Barricades are Thrown Up

in the Rue de Flanders, and mitrailleuse guns placed in position in Rue Chapelle. Three cannon were dragged into position by women and boys. The National Guards have succeeded in obtaining from various quarters 108 cannon, 12 mitrailleuse, and 5 howitzers.

How Thiers' Proclamation was Received.

On reading the proclamation of the Government, the indignation of the people was manifested, and they declared they would resist the entry with rifled cannon.

Two Prussian officers were detected in the city in plain clothes, and barely escaped with their lives.

The Demonstration at the Hotel de Ville.

Another despatch, dated on the afternoon of February 27, states that the National Guards had concentrated at the Hotel de Ville, the Tulleries, and the Ecole Militaire, and have asked to be marched to other quarters and deposit their arms.

The Prussian Soldiers

may visit the Louvre, inasmuch as they can enter from the Tuileries so as not to be seen by the people. There is certainly an

Insufficient Number of French Troops

to suppress a rising outside the line of demarcation.

The Rioters of Sunday to be Punished.

A despatch of the 28th states that a proclamation was issued by the Government declaring that the rioters of Sunday will be promptly punished. This prompt action was effective in causing a subsidence of the disturbances.

The People Exhorted to Order.

The press are unanimous in calling upon the people to preserve order. Slight demonstrations were made on Monday night in some parts of the city, but were comparatively insignificant and speedily suppressed. A large number of

Armed Zouaves Crowded the Boulevard Montmartre

and were very loud in denunciation of the Prussians. The Zouaves

Swore to Resist their Entry

at all hazards, and threatened to attack the Hotel de Ville on Wednesday morning, but it is supposed that there will be no attempt to assault any of the public buildings. Two battalions of the National Guard

Refused to Surrender

their arms, and General Viney issued orders on Tuesday to disarm them.

Disquieting Symptoms.

PARIS, Feb. 28—Evening.—The city is tranquil, and the districts which the Germans intend to occupy are deserted. Barricades are erected in Montmartre, Belleville, and La Chapelle, and there are disquieting symptoms generally. All needful precautions have been taken by the authorities.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Railway Case—Dividends on Bonds.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—A bill in equity has been filed by certain holders of certain North Carolina old bonds to restrain payment of a dividend of six per cent. lately declared by the North Carolina Railroad Company, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars of which is upon stock held by the State, for which she issued her bonds in payment, and to have this sum and all future dividends applied in payment of the interest due upon the above class of bonds.

This application of the dividend is claimed under the forty-first section of the act incorporating the company and ordering the issue of these bonds, which, after pledging the public faith of the State to the payment of these bonds, in addition thereto pledged the stock held by her in this railroad, and all dividends of profit from time to time declared should be applied to the payment of interest accruing on these bonds.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, granted a restraining order, and will hear a motion for an injunction on March 28th next. There is much consternation here among the members of the Legislature in consequence of the injunction. This is the only fund from which they could get their per diem.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Troy, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—A fire in Troy, Ohio, yesterday destroyed about $4000 of property, principally covered by insurance. The principal losers are Daniel Brown, on building, $10,000; F. B. Baswell, where the fire originated, clothing, $5000, insured in Dayton companies; Kincaid, Davis & Co., boots and shoes, $2000; J. W. Defrees, Miama *Union* printing office, totally destroyed, insured in Cincinnati and New York companies; E. Miller, books, $3000, insured in Cincinnati; E. Holden, drugs, $2000, insured in Home of Columbus for $3000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during February of ... $7,317,960·00

Coin balance	103,174,208·00
Currency	20,854,605·00

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
6 per cent. bonds	$1,707,776,400·00
5 per cent bonds	214,567,300·00
Principal	1,922,343,700·00
Interest	36,686,613·75
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000·00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 3 per cent	40,560,000·00
Principal	55,238,000·00
Interest	318,205·36
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$3,261,112·96
Interest	541,900·67
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,100,186·00
Fractional currency	40,573,748·18
Coin certificates	29,657,500·00
Principal	426,331,434·18
Unclaimed P. R. interest	13,695·01
Total debt—principal	$2,407,174,246·44
Interest	37,563,414·79
Total cash in Treasury	$2,444,737,661·23
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	$103,174,208·38
Currency	20,854,605·63
Total amount in Treasury	$124,028,814·31
Debt less amount in Treasury March 1, 1871	$2,320,708,846·92
Debt less amount in Treasury Feb. 1, 1871	$2,328,026,807·00
Decrease during the past month	7,317,960·08
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$117,619,630·25
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	$204,754,413·09

FROM THE STATE.

Latest from the Mining Region.

POTTSVILLE, March 1.—At a meeting held at St. Clair to-day the miners voted unanimously in favor of the leaders, and supporting the Working Men's Benevolent Association. A despatch from Mahanoy City this afternoon states that, at a meeting of miners held there to-day, it was decided to accept nothing less than $3. Much disappointment is manifested in business circles, it being generally understood that some compromise would be offered. It is not believed that there will be general resumption until April.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day a motion to reconsider the vote by which the anti-Erie bill was lost yesterday was defeated—13 to 8. A bill was introduced to appropriate $75,000 for the extension of the State Prison. The bill for the extension of the South Branch Railroad from Flemington to the Delaware river has passed the Senate. This extension is in the interests of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and is understood to be a Camden and Amboy defeat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.—Pending the State election on the 14th inst., neither party shows the active exertion of former years. The Republicans feel confident of carrying the election by an increased majority.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamer Cambria, from Hamburg.

French Relief.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Charles Lanier, treasurer of the French Relief Committee, sailed to-day by the Cuba.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Cuba for Europe takes $178,000 in specie.

The Filkins Case.

ALBANY, March 1.—A full jury was obtained in the Filkins case to-day.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The credentials of Senators-elect Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Kelley, of Oregon, and Wright, of Iowa, were presented. Read and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey the 16th and 17th joint rules, imposing restrictions on the business within three days of the end of the session, were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate took up the resolution to continue the investigation of the special committee on Ku-Klux outrages in the South during the first session of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Casserly moved to require the proceedings of the committee to be published. His object was to prevent false impressions upon the public by one-sided newspaper statements of the testimony.

Mr. Blair, one of the two Democratic members upon the investigation, referred to statements of the testimony before the committee alleged to have been made by the chairman (Senator Scott) before a Republican caucus. He was confident no such statements had been made, because there was no truth in them. There was no evidence before the committee rising to the dignity of a fact in support of such statements. He desired the testimony made public, in order that the whole community, as well as individuals whose characters were now secretly maligned, might have an opportunity to disprove the accusation.

Mr. Scott said secrecy was not designed by members of the committee, but was necessary for the protection of witnesses, some of whom had appeared before the committee at the risk of their lives.

Mr. Blair thought the objection not valid, as the names of witnesses and their testimony would eventually all be published. If communities were not allowed to defend themselves from criminations of unknown persons, the whole investigation would be simply a secret inquisition and a despotism.

Mr. Bayard, the other Democratic member of the committee, inquired whether the continuance of the committee would have the effect to invalidate the testimony already taken? He did not desire that that should be lost.

Complaining of the efforts which had been made to forestall public sentiment by means of one-sided petitions,

Mr. Casserly's amendment was then rejected and the resolution adopted.

The Senate then took up the Army Appropriation bill, the question being upon Mr. McDonald's amendment for the payment for quartermasters' and commissary stores furnished the army by loyal citizens of the South.

After various modifications the amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 22.

The vote upon the adoption of Mr. McDonald's amendment was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Stockton, Tipton, Vickers, Warner and Willey—34.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Hamilton, of Texas, Hamlin, Howard, Howell, Morrill, of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stearns, Stewart, Trumbull, Wilson and Yates—22.

House.

Resolutions were adopted to pay Messrs Rogers, of Tennessee, and Eggleston, of Ohio, contestants for seats, $2500 and $3000 respectively.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing that no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributable sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies or on unearned premiums. Passed.

Mr. Mercur moved to suspend the rules to proceed with the consideration of the Appropriation bill to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports. Rejected. Yeas, 118; nays, 83, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up first the Senate amendments to House bills. Such amendments were concurred in on a number of private bills, which now go to the President for his signature.

All the land grant bills from the Senate were objected to, and were laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.

A number of Senate private bills, not being objected to, were passed.